"LOVE IS BLIND"
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END CINEMA BOMBAY
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 139 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF
S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.
1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.
For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
15, Rampart Row.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.
Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.
For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAME'S
Electro Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bootle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co., Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Salkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up-Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Dawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,[illegible]

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES. JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Manila, Bangkok.			
Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank. National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.
The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
J. KEENAN,
Agent.
Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
J. D. SMART,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA. LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	Penang
Colombo	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Rangoon
Delhi		Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
Branches and Agencies:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Sukkur, Ajmer, Karachi, Bombay, Lucknow, Nagpur, Bankipur, Poona, Mangalore, Calcutta, Bangalore.
Funds exceed .. .. .. Rs. 25,00,000
Surplus about .. .. .. ,, 1,00,000
Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured etc.
Pushing Agents wanted all over India.
Bharat Buildings, Lahore.
K. C. VIDYARTTI,
Manager.
LALA MORARI LAL,
Representative Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., 501, Hornby Road,
Opposite to Whiteaway & Laidlaw.
Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO,, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

ALL INDIA
United Insurance Co., Ltd.
Started in 1906 under the Chairmanship of SIR PHEROJESHAH M. MEHTA.
The only Indian Company doing both life and fire business.
AGENTS WANTED
in all Principal Cities.
M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS,
Secretaries.
Chief Agents:
Messrs. DALVI & SONS,
21-35, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.
FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,50,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000
The Question of the Moment!
Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.
Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application.
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

DEOLALI CORONATION HOTEL.
Best European Comforts.
Lieut. Pearce writes:—"We stayed here a fortnight and found it the best Hotel in Deolali. Everything was most clean and cooking quite good, charges were very moderate."

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

SALE BY AUCTION

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort,
NOTICE.
Auction sale of the remaining lots of the operating machinery and other materials of the wellknown and popular Cinemetograph America India will be resumed TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.).
GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th June, 1917.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.
SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
AUCTION SALE of valuable handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture by well-known makers, sweet-toned cottage piano, one very large and beautiful self-acting organ with Indian and English tunes, rich plated ware, glassware, crockeryware, marble statues, etc.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 17th and MONDAY 18th June 1917 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Byramji Hall of Byramji Jeejeebhoy Esq., C.I.E. at Mazagon Road, near Noor Bag very valuable and handsome household furniture by well-known makers, consisting of dining table, dining chairs, dumbwaiter, meatsafe, dinner waggon, drawing room suites of spring cushioned sofas and chairs, blackwood and carved handsome sofas, mirror door single and double almirahs, chest of drawers, clothes hanging and gown presses, wardrobes, side-boards with mirror back, corner cabinets, clothes baskets, revolving book case, easy and rocking chairs dressing and writing tables, marble top tables fancy teapoys, selected artistic cabinets, teakwood arm chairs, single and double bedsteads, sweet-toned cottage piano, very large and beautiful self-acting organ of Indian and English tunes, wash-hand table, palm stands, chiffoneers, jardineers, cane chairs, door curtains, mattings, durrie carpets, table ornaments, rich plateware, glassware, crockeryware, oil paintings, marble statues, old China ware Chandeliers &c. &c.
Property of Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebohy Esq., J.P.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Bombay, 12th June 1917.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—
AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
BIJAPURE.—Shivram Vasudeo Phodnis.
BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BINA. A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co.—Taj Mahal Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.'s Book stalls at:—
Great Western Hotel.
Hotel Majestic.
Esplanade Hotel.
Victoria Terminus Station.
Byculla Station.
Colaba Station.
Church Gate Station.
Grant Road Station.
Bandra Station.
BROACH.—Hafijudin G.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal K. Trivedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Son.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KARACHI.—Hafiz A. G. Hashmee & Sons.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MAHABLESHWAR.—Imam B. Sherkar.
MEHSANA.—Harilal P. Brahma-Bhatt.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dolsukhram K. Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.

BETTER THAN THE BEST
BIKSON'S COFFEE
gives you a drink that's at once fragrant, delicious and better than the Best. Taste it.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words), 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local .. .. .. Rs. 30 per annum
Up-country .. .. Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

JOB PRINTING—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dentist to His Majesty's Forces, Largest Dental Practice, East of Suez. Dr. CARR, D.D.S., DENTAL SURGEON, 107, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY (OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, OVER FRENCH BANK).

Dr. Carr desires to intimate to the Residents of Bombay that he is still able to maintain the lowest fees in India for the highest grade English and American Painless Dentistry. Large contracts for dental materials having been entered into before the war, make it possible to maintain the present prices. (Other Dentists and small buyers have now to pay 50 and 60 per cent. more for their materials and their charges have gone up accordingly.)

Latest methods in fitting perfect artificial teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, Vulcanite, etc.

FULL SETS UPPER OR LOWER FROM Rs. 50. Teeth without plates, Gold Crown, Bar and Bridge work. Teeth permanently filled with Gold, Porcelain and Amalgam (Painless).

Absolutely painless extractions. By his celebrated anaesthetic from one to 20 teeth may be extracted at a single sitting without the slightest pain also by Gas, Ether and Chloroform.

PYORRHOEA and other diseases of the mouth treated by the latest successful methods.

Dr. Carr is personally in attendance and guarantees all work.

Twenty years' experience in Europe, Asia and America.

Hours: Week days, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Sundays, 10 to 12 noon.

DR. CARR, D. D. S.
107, ESPLANADE ROAD.

MISCELLANEOUS

STUDENTS, do not fail to buy "Outlines of the Tudor Period," while buying your new books. It will help you to revise the Tudors. Annas 4 only. Can be had from BOOKSELLERS. 8455

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dental Surgeon, 107 Esplanade Road (opposite Clock Tower, over French Bank), Fort, Bombay, personally in attendance and guarantees all work.
Hours 9 to 7.
Sunday 10 to 12 noon.
Moderate fees. 8292

MOTOR VEHICLES.

UP-TO-DATE MOTOR CAR ON HIRE from rupees one hundred (100) per month. Also for sale going cheap. The PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS, TYRES and MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Limited, Hughes Road, Chawpati.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A TEACHER to coach up student for 6th Standard, 2nd language French. Apply with terms to Box No. 859, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8462

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced WEAVING MASTER, SIZING JOBBER, SIZING CLERK and WASTE CLERK for a large local mill. Apply to Box No. 853, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" with copies of testimonials stating terms, qualifications and age. Only competent need apply. 8429

WANTED—PAID AGENTS in every town of India for a respectable Insurance Company. Salary Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 according to qualifications. Cash security Rs. 100 to Rs. 500. Apply to Box No. 809, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8266

WANTED—A MECHANICAL and ELECTRICAL ENGINEER possessing good educational qualifications, general and scientific, and capable of taking charge of two ginning factories, a cotton press, an oil press, a number of oil engines and an electric installation. Applications stating qualifications and terms to be addressed to the DIRECTOR, COMMERCE and INDUSTRIES, Nabha State, Nabha. 8459

WANTED

WANTED—To bore an Artesian well at a Mill at Byculla. Apply Box No. 858, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8454

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR HIRE—Plot of ground, Tava Lane Pydhoni Apply DAMODER ROWJI, Morarji Market. 8444

FOR SALE.—A BAY WALER thoroughly broken to saddle. Very quiet and in perfect condition. Apply sharp to Box No. 860, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8463

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—MOTOR CYCLE side car, cane body, strongly built over iron framework, strong brass fastenings, with hood. Rs. 175. Apply INSPECTOR SPIERS, Lamington Road, Police Station. 8456

TO BE LET

WATSON'S ANNEXE Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited for carting materials from Poona Railway Station to Poona Store, Bhatghar and Diva, etc.

Forms of tender and specification can be obtained from the Accountant of this office on any day except Sundays and holidays on payment of Rupee one in cash.

The tenders should reach this office on or before 25th June 1917 with a sum of Rs. 25 as earnest money.

C. B. POOLEY.
Executive Engineer,
Lake Whiting District.

Bhatghar, 6th June, 1917.

STOLEN.

ONE HUNDRED Rs 100 Currency Notes Nos. NC/59 13101 to NC/59 13200. The public are warned against negotiating above notes which have been stolen in Rangoon.

Reward of Rs. 1,000 is offered for recovery of the whole sum or proportionately for part.

STEEL BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.,
Carlton House,
8415 Murzban Road, Fort.

COTTON FIRES AT COLABA, 1917.

REWARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, believing that the fires at Colaba are due to incendiarism, offer a reward of Rs. 15,000 to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the guilty person or persons concerned.

By order of the Committee,

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.

Bombay Fire Insurance Association.

7990

PUBLIC NOTICES

WOMEN'S BRANCH BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

EXHIBITION OF FOODS AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF INDIAN PRODUCTION.

The shortage of shipping and the restrictions imposed on exports from England has emphasized the importance of the greater use of the numerous food stuffs and other commodities which are produced in India. This necessitates advertising and in the first instance probably no better way of doing this can be found than by holding an Exhibition of various edible and other products which are manufactured or prepared in India. It is suggested that these products can and should be used in far greater quantities than at present especially by those who have hitherto relied largely on imports from Europe.

In response to numerous inquiries from ladies who are experiencing the above difficulties in housekeeping, the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund has resolved to hold an Exhibition of the above character in Bombay provided an adequate response is obtained from the various producers and manufacturers in India.

The following purposes would be served by such an Exhibition, viz:—

(1)—To make Indian Manufactures more widely known and to help Indian Trades by showing where and how products of this country can be obtained.

(2)—To reduce demands on Great Britain and her Allies.

(3)—To save tonnage.

(4)—To make people less dependent on supplies from abroad particularly in war time.

(5)—To lessen the difficulties of housekeeping in war time.

It is proposed to comprise in this Exhibition articles such as tinned meats, sausages, sugar, bacon, soap, breakfast foods, jams, preserved fruits, pickles, chocolates, tea, coffee, beer and other beverages, butter, cheese, and other commodities and also household requisites such as linen, glass, china, brushes and brooms.

For this purpose the Women's Branch will be grateful for the hearty co-operation of all Firms Merchants and private individuals throughout India who may be in a position to afford information regarding such products, and especially of those who are engaged in their manufacture.

The Women's Branch will also be obliged if all FIRMS and INDIVIDUALS who MANUFACTURE or VEND such COMMODITIES and wish to exhibit samples of the same will kindly intimate to the Hon. Secretary their desire to do so. It should of course be understood that the samples must be supplied and conveyed to and from the place in Bombay selected for the Exhibition free of cost. No charge will be made to such exhibitors for the actual exhibition of their products but the exhibits will be at the risk of the exhibitors.

List of commodities will be required with their names, places of production, approximate prices, quantities that can be supplied and time required to comply with orders and should reach the Honorary Secretary at the latest by 15TH JULY 1917.

Anyone wishing to have special space allotted for the display of exhibits should apply to the Honorary Secretary. The acceptance of exhibits and the allotment of all spaces will be at the discretion of the Women's Branch.

No sample should be forwarded until advice is received to do so

It is proposed to charge an entrance fee for visitors to the Exhibition. The net proceeds, if any, after paying expenses, will be given to the Women's Branch of the War Fund.

The movement has the hearty support of their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Chelmsford and his Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

PRESIDENT:—HER EXCELLENCY THE LADY WILLINGDON, C. I.

HONORARY SECRETARY FOR EXHIBITION:—J. E. JACKSON, Esq.

Address:—Women's Branch Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, Mayo Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that a share certificate No. 117 of the Indian Cotton Co., in favour of late Amratlal Narandas is LOST or MISSING. Anybody finding the same please return to the Agents Messrs. GADDUM & Co. or the undersigned the executrix of the said Amratlal Narandas at,

Fulgally, Bhuleshwar,
(Sd.) BAI GOMTI, the widow and the executrix of Amratlal Narandas Lehri.

Bombay, 12th June 1917. 8457.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

GENERAL MEETING.

THE FOLLOWING PROPOSED NEW RULE OF RACING will be considered at a General Meeting of the Club Members of the Western India Turf Club to be held at the TOWN HALL, Bombay, at 6-30 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 26th June, 1917:—

"In handicaps to which the Handicapper appends a note to the effect that in the event of the top weight not accepting, weights will be raised X pounds, if the owner of the top weight accepts, the horse must run unless it is proved to the satisfaction of the Stewards that he is unfit to do so, accompanied by a certificate from a qualified Veterinary Surgeon.

Similarly if the Handicapper's note specifies more than one of the top weights, the above rule is applicable to the other horses included in the note.

If the Stewards are satisfied that the horse is unfit to run, weights will automatically go up as provided for in the original handicap."

E. F. LANCE,
Ag. Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

Poona, 24th May 1917. 8208

RUSSIAN 1917 5 p. c. LIBERTY LOAN.

(ISSUED AT 85 AND REDEEMABLE AT PAR)

SUBSCRIPTION to the above Loan is now open and will continue until the 26th of June.

The Russian 5 per cent. Liberty Loan is issued for an unlimited amount and is not convertible before 1927.

Issue price Rbls. 85 per Rbls. 100 nominal and bears interest at 5 per cent. free of all Russian taxes.

Will be repaid in full at par by the end of 56 years by yearly drawings beginning from December 1922.

Coupons payable half-yearly in March and September.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank, Bombay, now accepts applications for this Loan, will transmit same to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission and will quote specially favourable rates for Russian Exchange besides giving subscribers every facility in the way of advances against the bonds.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK,
Bombay.

7969

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 18th instant that day being a Public Holiday (Zarthost-no-diso) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 11th June 1917. 8458

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1436 of 1915.

THAKOREDAS ATMARAM GANDHI ..... Plaintiff.

v/s.

BALJNATH BALURAM and others ..... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 14th day of December, 1916, the following immoveable and moveable property will be sold in one lot by public auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on Tuesday the 12th day of June, 1917, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right title and interest of the plaintiff and the defendants 1, 1A and 2 abovenamed in.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Khamgaon in the District of Buldana in Berar with the messuage hereditaments and premises standing thereon and admeasuring about three acres comprised in the deed of conveyance dated the 26th day of July 1905 and registered No. 600 of 1905 at pages 35 to 136 of Volume 67 of Book No. 1 on 27th July, 1905, in the books of the Sub-Registrar of Khamgaon. The said land forms a part of a plot of land bearing survey No. 30 and is bounded on the East by a portion of the field belonging to Shaik Sulleman valad Shaik Kalu Sondari on the West by a portion of the field belonging to Shaik Kalu valad Shaik Gafur Sondari, on the South by a river and a portion of field belonging to Sulleman on the North by land belonging to Jamnadas Pottidas Nagpurwalla with the servants quarters built of corrugated Sheets and office premises built of masonry of 32 by 31 feet dimensions.

SECONDLY:—Thirty-two gins of patent 1903 and 4 gins of patent 1906 by Plat Brothers with accessories. The boiler is steel Lancashire by Tinker Shenton and Company Manchester N. H. P. 30,125 lbs. pressure three years old certified from 13th July to 17th July, 1907, of registered No. 332, 20 feet long 6½ feet diameter with dead weight and Hoplinson's Sagely valve. Horizontal engine by Rushton Proctor and Co., London Single Cylinder of rope gearing, one Donkey pump, 2 iron water tanks, 1 twelve feet lathi 1 Cauch with two vice, Anvil furnace, 3 iron tanks, and all other the machines, plants, tools, implements, articles furniture, effects and things now lying in the ginning factory erected upon the premises firstly described above. For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Muljee and Thakoredas, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 7 Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

Dated this 27th day of April, 1917. 8287

LEGAL NOTICES

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Guardian and Wards Act,

and

In the matter of ABDUL RAZAK and SARABAI, the children of HAJI HASHAM HAJI AHMED, late of Bombay, Cutchi Memon, both minors, under the age of 18 years.

(1) HAJRABAI, widow of HAJI AHMED HAJI ESMAIL;
(2) HAJI TYAB HAJI MAHOMED both of Bombay, Cutchi Memons, residing at Jackeria Masjid, outside the Fort ..... Petitioners.

Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.

v/s.

HAJI TYAB HAJI MAHOMED, of Bombay, Cutchi Memon, residing at Jackeria Masjid, outside the Fort, the 2nd Petitioner abovenamed.

WHEREAS by an order made in the above suit on the 11th day of November, 1911, it was ordered *inter alia* that the 2nd petitioner, Haji Tyab Haji Mahomed, should pay to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Rs. 2,560-2-0, the balance of their taxed costs herein and also their costs of, and incidental to the Chamber Summons and the Order when taxed and noted in the margin of the said Order.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale dated the 18th day of July, 1916 the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of Haji Tyab Haji Mahomed in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

FIRSTLY.—ALL those three pieces or parcels of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure, situate, lying and being at Mahim in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, together containing by admeasurement six thousand six hundred and fifty-three square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 308, New No. 4011 and New Survey No. 1/1 and 1/3 and 1/75 together with a tenement or dwelling house or hut standing on a portion thereof assessed by the Municipality under Ward G No. 5935 (1), 5935 (2), 5935 (3), 5940 (2), 5930 and 5932 (1) and 5948 and Street Nos. (1412) and 424, 411, 411A, 411B, 416A, 406 and 408.

The said three plots are bounded as follows:—Firstly, on or towards the East by the Oart belonging to the Upper Mahim Church, on or towards the West partly by the property of Manekji Sorabji Bhagat and partly by Lady Jamsetji Road, on or towards the North partly by the property of Raghoba Damulji and partly by the Oart belonging to the Upper Mahim Church and on or towards the South by the property of Pestonji Dosabhai. Secondly on or towards the East by the Lady Jamsetji Road, on or towards the West by a public passage leading to Lohar Chawl, on or towards the North by the property of Raghoba Damulji, on or towards the South by the property of Walji Bhatia. Thirdly, on or towards the East by the Lady Jamsetji Road, on or towards the West by the public passage belonging to Lohar Chawl, on or towards the North partly by a road belonging to the Municipality and partly by the said public passage leading to Lohar Chawl and on or towards the South by the property of Raghoba Damulji.

SECONDLY.—ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow standing thereon, situate at Mahim Custom Road otherwise called Gai Wadi Oart, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 521.63 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with the other pieces of land, under Old No. 485, New No. 4313, Old Survey No. 2619 and New Survey No. 9 and assessed by the Municipality under Street No. 83 and Ward G No. 5425 (1) and bounded as follows, on the East partly by the property of Manekchand Kapurchand and partly by the property of Mahomedalli Rahimtulla Bhaijibhai, on the West by the Mahim Bazar Road or Custom Road, on the North by the property of Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Abdulla and on the South by the property of Haji Alli Miya Hasson Miya and Piran Miya Hasson Miya.

THIRDLY.—ALL that piece or parcel of land and ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate at Lady Jamsetji Road at Mahim, outside the Fort, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing New Survey No. 1/1, 1/-, and 1/75, containing by admeasurement sixty-two square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes, under G Ward No. 5945 and Street No. 421 and bounded on the East by the house of Antone Frances De Mello, on the West by the house of Antone, on the North partly by a passage and partly by the house of Luis David De Silva and on the South by the house of J. M. Valladares.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on the date and at the hours and places undermentioned, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said Warrant for sale and the Judge's order, dated the 26th day of March, 1917, put up for sale by Public Auction, to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Haji Tyab Haji Mahomed, in the said lands and premises or so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said order, costs of previous execution and of the said Warrant of sale.

The properties firstly, secondly and thirdly above described will be sold on the premises at Mahim, Mahim Custom Road, otherwise called Gai Wadi Oart and Lady Jamsetji Road at Mahim, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of JULY, 1917 at 3-15, 3-30 and 3-40 p.m. (S.T.) respectively.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

Claim of Cooverbai Pestonji Vakeel, under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 14th October, 1915, for Rs. 24,190-15-0 with further interest and compound interest with monthly rests from 14th August, 1916, to the date of payment at the rate of 9 annas per cent per month and for costs and the property is sold, subject to this claim.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Haji Tyab Haji Mahomed to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Haji Tyab Haji Mahomed have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co. have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 7th day of June, 1917.

THOMAS WILLIAM BIRKETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai & Co.,
Attorneys-at-Law.

LEGAL NOTICES

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

(Continued

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PALLONJI ELLAVIA has contracted with our client Bai PARWATIBAI, widow of VELJEE RAMJI, for the absolute sale to her free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of Freehold, Pension and Tax Tenure land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being on the southern side of Dadyset Agiary Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 577 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward Nos. 3970, 3971 and Street Nos. 132, 134, 136, 138 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 59, New No. 543, Old Survey No. 249 and New Survey No. 244 and bounded as follows:—i.e., on or towards the East by the property of Motabhai Madhavrao, on or towards the West by the property of Ramji Luxmidas, on or towards the North by Dadyset Agiary Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Madhavrao Gowroba Bhide and others and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 11th day of June 1917.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
8461 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ISMAIL KHAMISA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. All persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge, sale, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. All other claims if any which are not so received will be considered as null, void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or building if any standing thereon situate lying and being at Mahim in the Registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 175 square yards or thereabouts and entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 231, New No. A/3893, Old Survey No. 101, New Survey No. 1A/ and 1B/30 and in those of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G No. 5486 (1), Street Nos. 11—13—15 and bounded on the West by the Mahim Bazar Road, on the North, South and East by an oart formerly belonging to Chandabhai Nurmahomed and now belonging to Lakhmidas Karsondas.

KANGA & SAYANI,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort.
8460

AMUSEMENTS.

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.
GAIETY THEATRE
PALACE OF VARIETIES
THE
GAIETY REVUE Co.
Presents the
PETIT REVUE
"ALL SCOTCH"
Introducing the famous
WALTZ CLOG
and the
HIGHLAND FLING
intercepted by
SELECT VARIETIES
and followed in the 2nd PART by the
BLACK AND WHITE MINSTRELS
IN THEIR
2nd COMPLETE CHANGE 2nd
THURSDAY NEXT.
GREAT ATTRACTION
A Tiny Revue
THE YIDDISH
"PAWN-BROKER"
including the
FAMOUS YIDDISHER DANCE
AND
NEW BRILLIANT VARIETIES
also
PATHE'S SENSATIONAL DRAMA
THE FIREMAN AND THE GIRL
SPECIAL NOTICE.
For the convenience of our cinema patrons commencing from THURSDAY next, there will be a cinema show in between our usual varieties performances, commencing from 8-30 to 9-30 every Thursday, Friday, Sunday and Tuesday only. Comprising the best of
PATHE FRERES.
Dramas, comics, comedies, scenic and interesting
POPULAR PRICES.—Re. 1. As. 8, 4 and 2. Boxes, Rs 5 only.

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AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

BOMBAY'S PREMIER PLACE OF AMUSEMENT.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

presents the Eminent Stars

HARRY CORSON CLARKE

AND MARGARET DALE OWEN

IN THE

BANDMAN COMEDY Co.

For a short season only in the latest London and New York successes.

TO-NIGHT 9-30 TO-NIGHT

The Screaming London Farcical Success.

"MISS BROWN."

Wednesday, June 13th.

"WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES?"

Harry Corson Clarke in his original part of "Jones".

THURSDAY & FRIDAY 14TH & 15TH.

Wilson Barrett's Great Dramatic Success.

"THE SILVER KING."

Saturday, June 16th.

GRAND VAUDEVILLE PERFORMANCE.

SUNDAY, MATINEE AT 6 P.M.

"THE SILVER KING."

Prices Rs. 5 to 1. Plan at ROSE & Co..

From 10 a. m. to 6 p.m. daily.

EVERY EVENING at 6-30 p.m.

EXCELSIOR PICTURES!

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY.

NIGHTLY AT 6-45 & 10.

A GREAT HIT:

Wonderful Drama by

WILLIAM LE QUEUX.

Acted by British Artists with a French Dancer in a leading roll.

"NO GREATER LOVE."

The story of a famous dancer's love for her daughter and the amazing sacrifice she made and imposed upon her husband in order to secure for the girl great wealth and a happy marriage.

Also a 1-part comic:

"WITH THE SPIRITS' HELP."

How a man was able to marry his sweetheart without her father's consent by impersonating ghosts during a seance the old man was holding.

The latest

PATHE GAZETTE

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4, Box seats Rs. 2.

IMPERIAL

Finest Picture Palace of Bombay

LAMINGTON ROAD.

DAILY 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P. M.

MATINEE

Every Saturday & Sunday 5 p.m.

TO-NIGHT.

The SHIELDING SHADOW

The most Marvellous and Thrilling Picture yet shown in Bombay 11th and 12th Episodes to-night.

Also

HOW WINTER FLOWERS BLOOM

[Scientific Series]

PATHE GAZETTE

[Latest]

And

WIFFLES INHERITANCE

[Comedy]

POPULAR PRICES.

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

AMUSEMENTS.

"TREMENDOUS MYSTERY"

WHO SAID IT ?

THE LEADING PRESS.

WHAT ABOUT ?

"THE MYSTERIES OF MYRA"

¶ The Serial that has created suite a Sensation among discriminate Picture-Lovers.—

¶ The Serial that has thrown all others into the Shade as regards Mystery & Sensation.—

¶ The Serial that no prudent Person can afford to miss—

ARE YOU THAT PERSON ?

If so, remember there's more Mystery and more Sensation as the Serial proceeds and more Chances to win the 75 Prizes too !

The valuable Prizes alone are worth a visit—but the unique Serial makes it doubly Worth !

OLYMPIA

THE FIRST CINEMA IN BOMBAY WHO PUT UP SERIALS !

SANDHURST ROAD.

EMPIRE CINEMA

6-30 8-30 10 p.m.

BOMBAY'S LARGEST AND MOST PALATIAL PICTURE HOUSE

SITUATED IN VICTORIA SQUARE, BORI BUNDER, BOMBAY'S HUB CENTRE.

TRAMS FROM ALL OVER THE CITY STOP AT THE DOOR.

EMPIRE CINEMA

The Greatest Series of Life Dramas ever shown

WHO'S GUILTY ? by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

This week a Problem of Law

"SOWING THE WIND"

There is only too much evidence of a man seeming guilty—but he is NOT GUILTY ! Then

WHO IS GUILTY ???

CHARLIE CHAPLIN "as busy as can be"

CHARLIE CHAPLIN.

A roar from start to finish.

ELDORADO

ITALIAN CINEMATOGRAPH

LAMINGTON ROAD.

To-night ***To-night***

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE : LATEST

THE DAUGHTER OF DARKNESS 3rd

A Complete 5 Reels 6000 Feet Thrilling Subject.

ALSO A ROARING COMIC.

Time: 6-45, 8-45 & 10-15 p. m.

Everything under Entire European Management.

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GUJRANWALA (Punjab)

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SUPERIOR WHITE CHALK CRAYONS

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BRILLIANT COLOURED CRAYONS.

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THE DIRECTORS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

and

THE DIRECTORS OF INDUSTRIES.

In use by the Stationery Departments of Government of India and Native States.

Prices on application.

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Absolutely Free

40 years' experience, late Government Medical Officer

RAI SAHEB Dr. DOSS'S

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Madras G. T.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 11th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
June	15.31	
June-July	15.09	+51
July-Aug	14.93	+52
Aug.-Sept.	14.65	+51
Sept.-Oct.	14.38	+50
Oct.-Nov	14.08	
Nov.-Dec.	13.97	+53
Dec.-Jan.	13.92	
Jan.-Feb.	13.84	+50
Feb.-Mar.	13.77	
Mar.-Apl.	13.68	+48

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 9th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
,, ,, to Continent..	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10¼
Demand Bills	4.75.50
Silver Commercial Bars	75 3/4

MONEY MARKETS.

London, June 9th.

Bar Silver Spot	38 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver :—Short supplies—Steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 3/4
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 13/16
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	3 7/8
,, 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½%	55
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal ..	45
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	57
Government Securities 3%..	57
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.18

WAR LOANS.

London, June 9th.

3½% 1925—1928	£86¼
4½% 1925—1945	£91 7/8
5% New	£94 7/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 9th,

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Afloat	86/9
Wheat Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat	86/3
Wheat Choice White Bombay Afloat	87/6
Wheat White Delhi Afloat	86/9
White Delhi Afloat	86/3
Wheat Bombay Club No. 1 Afloat	86/9
Rozario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Afloat	80
Australian Afloat	83

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat	70

SEEDS.

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton May-June Value	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton May-June Value	585
Toria Rapeseed per ton May-June Value ..	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs ex-Ship per ton June Buyers	600
Linseed Calcutta May Buyers	600
London, June 8th.	
Linseed Calcutta Scarce May Buyers.. ..	600
London, June 9th.	

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	£138
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£130
Hard Spelter Nominal	£42½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16/18 C & F Calcutta. July-Sept.	18/9
Raw Java, C & F Bombay July-Sept. ..	19
do. do. Karachi July-Sept. ..	19/1
Fine White Java C.& F Calcutta July-Sept. ..	21
do. do, Bombay July-Sept. ..	21/3
do. do Karachi July-Sept. ..	21/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, June-July Sellers	3/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe May-June	2/10½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial correspondent.)

Bombay, June 11.

Quotations this morning were Rs. 501 for Fine Broach July, Rs. 365 for Fine Bengal July, and Rs. 477 for New Crop Good Broach April. Business was done in Fine Bengal July at Rs. 368 early in the afternoon, but for Broach the market did not open until very late, the rate for Fine Broach July then being Rs. 504. After rates touching Rs. 505 for Fine Broach July and Rs. 480 for Good Broach April, the market gave way sharply on free offerings by a large holder, and the close was irregular as under. A moderate business has been done. M. G. Westerns June-July were done in the afternoon at Rs. 452 and close at Rs. 444.

A considerable premium is obtainable for New Crop contracts on Bombay Cotton Trade Association terms, and business is being done by Europeans.

For ready cotton there has been a fair demand at better prices all round.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine Broach	..	July ..	497
Fine Khamgaon-Akola	..	July ..	444
Fine M. G. Bengal	..	July ..	363
Good M. G. Westerns	..	June-July ..	444
Good H. G. Westerns	..	June July ..	434/5
Good Sawgd. Dharwar	..	June-July ..	466
Good M. G. Coompta	..	June-July ..	456
Good M. G. Miraj	..	June-July ..	456

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	..	April 1918, ..	469
Fully Good Bengal ..	..	January 1918..	353

Prices for New Crop are net, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P.M.

June 11.

OLD CROP.

Fine M. G. Bengal	..	July ..	364
Fine M. G. Broach	..	July ..	497

NEW CROP.

F. G. M. G. Benga.	Nominal	January ..	350
Good Broach	..	April ..	472

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 11th JUNE 1917.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
M. G. Bengals ..	377	367	357		Ready.
M. G. Scinde Punjab	377	367	357		,,
M. G. Akola-Khamgaon, Fair Staple.		450			,,
M. G. Athni-Miraj "Good Staple" ..				461	,,
M. G. Broach ..		500	494		,,
Saw-Ginned Dharwar ..				461	,,
M.G. Westerns ..				452	,,
H.G. Westerns ..				444	,,
M.G. Coompta ..				462	,,
M. G. Kadi Viramgam ..		478	470		,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc, for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 9th June :—

Cotton	16,997 bales.
Wheat	67,618 cwts.
Linseed	5,170 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed etc	2,524 ,,
Gingellyseed	16 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	334 ,,
Castorseed	14,053 ,,
Rice	155,983 ,,
Myrabollams	2,887 ,,
Cottonseed	629 ,,
Mowraseed	105 ,,
Gram	3,182 ,,
Jowar	923 ,,
Maize	Nil
Barley	1,174 ,,

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 11th June, 1917, at 4-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (H G)	..	369	357	..	1/25th Jan, 18
Bengals (M G)	368	358	343	..	Ready
5 Inde-Punjab (M G)	..	355	340	..	Ready
Akola Khamgaum Karanja (M G)	..	430	405	..	Ready
Oomrawatee descriptions (M G)	..	427	403	..	Ready
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M G)	..	437	415	..	Ready
Yeotmal (M G)	..	440	425	..	Ready
Nagpore Kampul (M G)	..	445	430	..	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M G)	..	445	430	..	Ready
Broach (M G)	..	489	483	475	Ready
	..	501	..	..	1/25th July 17
	..	..	..	477	1/25th Apl 18
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	470	460	..	Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	..	385	370	..	Ready
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	464	Ready
Sawgi, Dharwar	..	..	..	465	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	462	June/July
	..	..	..	460	Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	440	June/July
Coompta (M.G.)	..	..	..	462	Ready
	..	..	..	460	June/July

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, June 11th—4 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms.	Rail. Delivery
Ready.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30'	43 8 0	6 6 6
White Cawnpore 70-30	42 8 0	6 6 0
Wheat Karachi Bangla	43 8 0	6 6 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 13 0	7 3 0
,, Brown Cawnpore	6 13 0	7 3 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore'	7 4 0	7 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 6 0	8 12 0
,, Brown Thin	7 12 0	8 2 0
Teelseed White 85-15	45 0 0	9 0 0
,, Gajar 75-25	43 0 0	8 12 0
,, Gajar 50-50	41 0 0	8 8 0
,, Black	39 0 0	8 4 0
Poppyseed, White	6 12 0	7 6 0
Groundnuts	39 0 0	8 0 0
Mowraseed	4 0 0	4 4 0
Jawa	32 0 0	4 12 0
Arandia	42 0 0	4 7 0
Forward,	Rs a p.	
Wheat, Aug.-Sept. ..	6 14 0	
Linseed Sept. ..	9 7 6	

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

By rail from Bombay on 8th June:—

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P Railway	20	24,778
B. B. & C. I. Railway	14	16,231

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Value Rs	
123 bars silver	2,46,600	From China.
100 boxes sovereigns	45,00,030	Japan
2 boxes rupees	2,790	China
32 packages sovereigns	4,81,720	Arabia.
Gold coins	81,829	
Rupees	3,175	

BULLION.

Bombay, June 11.

The silver market is quiet but steady with limited transactions.

English Bar Gold, 27.
Shield Sovereign, 17.
Dragon, 15-3.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, 88-9.
Silver 1st Sett. ex-Duty, 88-15.
Silver 2nd Sett. ex-Duty, 88-11.

EXCHANGE.

Is unchanged.
Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts, 1/4 9/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits, 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France, Fr. 184¼.
3 Months' Sight France, Fr. 190¾.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 167½.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 263.
T. T. on Japan, 151½.
60 Days' Sight Japan, Rs. 148½.
Bank D. D. on New York, Rs. 310½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 Cum-warrant, 95.
Warrant, 3 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 86.
4 per cent. Conversion Terminable Loan, 95.
3½ per cent. Small clean pieces, 66½.
3 per cent. Small clean pieces, 57.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 months' notice, 78.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond long dated, 75.
Municipal long dated, 74.
Municipal Short dated, 76.
City Improvement Trust 60 years Jan.-July, 73½.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 90.
Sanitary, 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened easy owing to profit taking but recovered and closed firm. A good amount of business was put through.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,555 to 1,585 and closed at 1,575, Madhavjees from 1,720 to 1,750 and closed at 1,740, Indore-Malwas from 398-12 to 410 and closed at 407-8, Nagpurs from 2,325 to 2,335 and closed at 2,330 and Fazulbhoys from 655 to 662-8.

Bombay Uniteds were steady at 732-8, Colaba at 1,155, Crescents at 202-8, Currimbhoys at 297-8, Indian Bleachings at 287-8, Pearls at 490, Simplex at 665, Swadeshis at 1,665.

Tata Iron Ordinary shares were placed between 245 to 247-8, and Deferreds at 980, Katni Ordinarys declined to 240 and Deferreds were quoted at 940.

Central India Mining improved to 43-8, Shivrajpurs were steady at 40, Bombay-Burma at 1,000, Tramways at 337-8, and Hydros Ordinary at 1,145.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 9th June, 1917:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	90,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office .. 6,70,67,877	
Public Deposits at Branches .. 1,18,85,479	
	7,89,53,356
Other Deposits	13,05,57,782
Post Bills	5,107
Sundries	33,26,767
Total Rs.	23,18,43,012

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	2,82,35,372
Other authorised Securities	31,82,614
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	2,86,32,914
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	6,80,77,716
Bills Discounted and Purchased ..	1,71,92,229
Dead Stock	10,19,061
Stamps	7,535
Bullion	3,185
Balances with other Banks	10,43,240
Sundries	7,12,940
Cash	8,37,36,206
Total Rs.	23,18,43,012

TREASURY BALANCES.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—

May, 1915	Rs. 17,19,37,000
May, 1916	Rs. 14,46,85,000
May, 1917	Rs. 32,50,10,000

NAPHTHALINE SOAP

DISSOLVED IN WARM WATER NAPHTHALINE SOAP IS AN EXCELLENT FLUSH AND CLEANSER FOR BUNGALOWS AND COMPOUNDS.

MOSQUITOS, FLEAS, BUGS

and other pestilent insects cannot exist where NAPHTHALINE SOAP is used.

IT IS UNDOUBTEDLY the best soap for washing greasy or very dirty clothes.

It can be used with complete success as a substitute for NAPHTHALINE MARBLES and FLAKES which are not at present obtainable.

PEARSON'S TOILET SOAPS.

"MEDOLEA," "PACOLEA" & COAL TAR.

Manufactured by

PEARSON'S ANTISEPTIC Co., Ltd.,

15, ELM ST., LONDON.

Works: HULL, ENGLAND.

Agents for India—

Tothill, Sharp & Co., Ltd., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

S. H. Rozare & Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.

B. K. Paul & Co., 7/12. Bonfields Lane, Calcutta.

J. Hussam & Co., 6, Stringers St., Madras.

IN THESE DAYS OF KEEN COMPETITION

Don't miss to

GET GOOD CHANCE OF PROFITS

By purchasing

"AMRITBAN."

(which means a pointed arrow that kills the foe of disease.)

The only remedy in the world which cures more than 100 different diseases, the nectar of Life, the Panacea or Ambrosia, or call it whatever you will, calculated to be a friend in need by saving you from horrible Jaws of death. A sure cure and never failing remedy for Asthma, Bites, Bronchitis, Cholera, Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea, Dysentry, Earache, Epilepsy, Fainting, Fevers, Gout, Headaches, Hurts, Influenza, Kidney and Liver Pains, Piles, Pimples, Plague, Pneumonia, Rabis, Rheumatism, Sea Sickness, Toothache, Vomiting, Wounds, etc., etc.

No Household, no Traveller, no Tourist no Pocket should be without it, for who knows when a single drop of it prove its value equal to the riches of the seven worlds. Direction Booklet sent free with each bottle.

BEWARE OF SIMILAR NAMES AND HIGHLY PRICED QUACK REMEDIES.

Compare our Prices before going anywhere else.

Per Bottle Large in nice Card-Board-Case with Golden Screw Rs. 1-4-0.

AMRITBAN SOAP—Healing, Soothing and Antiseptic, for Toilet, Nursery and Bath, in elegant boxes of 3 cakes, per Box Ans. 9 only.

AMRITBAN HAIR OIL—Cooling, refreshing and lasting, nourishes hair roots, and is quite free from mineral oils, per Bottle Large As. 8.

AMRITBAN FLOWER OTTO—A real soul of fresh flower blossoms, the up-to-date "Novelty Perfume" very fragrant and lasting; in Nickle Case Bottles. Rs. 1-4-0 per Bottle,

Packing and Postage Extra

From all Leading Stores or from the

"SOLE MANUFACTURERS"

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(Gold-Medalists,)

Amritban Pharmacy, No. 203, LAHORE.

Get Health from FOOD— not medicine.
Vitafer
The All-British Tonic Food
is both Food and Force.

The Finest Pastime
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B.S.A BICYCLE

Owing to extreme accuracy in manufacture, every part of a B.S.A. Bicycle is guaranteed interchangeable. For over half a century the B.S.A. name has been associated with highest quality. The "Three Guns" trade mark, shown above, appears on all genuine B.S.A. Bicycles.

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The Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Bombay.

Awarded Gold and Silver Medals at Indian Industrial Exhibitions.
For Malarial Fevers Influenza and mild forms of Plague use
BATLIWALLA'S Ague Mixture (Big) or Ague Pills, Price Re, 1.
Batliwalla's Balamrut, the Tonic for Children and Weak Persons. Price, Re. 1.
Other famous preparations are:—BATLIWALLA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets, Grs. 1 and II each, in Bottles of 100 each. AGUE MIXTURE. (Small) 8 As. CHOLEROL for Cholera and Diarrhoea and Vomiting. Re. 1. TOOTH POWDER 4 As. TONIC PILLS (Embiral Brand) for Pale People and Nervous Breakdown. Rs. 1-8. RINGWORM OINTMENT for Ringworm, Dhobies' Itch etc.,
Price As. 4.
Sold EVERYWHERE in INDIA and also by
Dr H. L. Batliwalla Sons & Co.
LIMITED.
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Telegraphic Address:—BATLIWALA, WORLI BOMBAY.

HELLER'S
GOLDEN SHINE
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Golden Shine works on all Metals, Brass, Copper, Aluminium, Iron, &c., also on plate glass.
It cleans as well as polishes.
OF ALL DEALERS.
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METAL POLISH

COLLARS GLAZED, IRONED & TURNED BY ELECTRIC MACHINERY @ 1 Anna Each.
LEAVING ROOM FOR THE TIE TO SLIP ROUND
GIVING THE WEARER A WELL DRESSED APPEARANCE
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,
DRY CLEANING
DYEING AND
ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS
2-14, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 8th Vad of Jesth, 1973.
Mahomedan: 21st of Shaaban-ul-Muazzum, 1335.
Parsi: 5th of Deh, 1286.
Sunrise: 6h. 4m.; Sunset: 7h. 15m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Mails for East African Ex-Force, Lamu, and Mombassa, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m.
B. A. Examination Results, 12-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Cinema at 10-0 and Bandman Comedy Co., "Miss Brown" at 9-30 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m. "Who is Guilty Series?"
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. Every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
Prof. Parsharamrao's New Grand Circus, 9-30 p.m.
New Alhambra Cinema Sandhurst Road. 7-15, 9, 10-45.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Rifles, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Rifles, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

SETH DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of May, 1917, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary, was 2,259. Among them the number of new admission was 362, of which 262 were males, 48 females and 62 children.

HOME RULE LEAGUE.

The eighteenth lecture of this series will be delivered in Marathi by Mr. Narayan Rangnath Alekar, B.A., LL.B., of Nagpur, on Home-Rule, under the joint auspices of the Home Rule Leagues, this evening, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel Street.

TREAT TO WOUNDED INDIAN SOLDIERS.

On his Majesty the King-Emperor's Birthday, Seth Shivnarayan Baldeodas was kind enough to give the patients in the Lady Hardinge War Hospital an enjoyable treat consisting of sweets, fruit and cigarettes, etc., to the great satisfaction of the wounded of this hospital.

HINDU MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The 3rd meeting of the ladies to discuss on the above subject will be held under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League to-day at 5 p.m. in Sandhurst High School, Chowpati, when Mrs. Laxmibai Kamat will speak.
All ladies are cordially invited.

THE YOUNG LADIES' HIGH SCHOOL,

The Young Ladies' High School has obtained excellent results at the last Matriculation examination of the University of Bombay. Four candidates were sent up this year, all of whom have passed the examination. Last year also the School obtained a cent. per cent. result, all the five girls that were sent up, successfully passing the examination.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Two attacks and three deaths occurred from plague on Monday, Fort Northern and Byculla reporting one attack and one death each and Worli one death. Four attacks and three deaths occurred from small-pox and cholera was absent as usual. The total mortality from all causes was 84 as against 66 on the corresponding day of last year and 46 of 1915.

BOMBAY HARBOUR NOTIFICATION.

The Port Officer, Bombay, notifies:—
The dredging operations on Flag-staff Shoal are discontinued for the season and the 3 Beacons marking the area have been removed.
The operations on the Gateway of India off Apollo Bunder are discontinued for the season. A Beacon is fixed marking the N. E. corner of the foundations and vessels should not pass between it and the Apollo Bunder.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

The first meeting of the ladies to discuss on the "Hindu Missionary Society" was held on Sunday last at 4-30 p.m. in the Sandhurst High School, Chaupati, under the presidentship of Mrs. Kamlabai Vaidya, head mistress of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Girls' School.
At the outset the President made an introductory speech and explained the working principles of the Society. She also said that he, who calls himself a Hindu, will be considered as a Hindu and will be admitted into its fold. The religious status of all the Hindus will be the same.
The President then read letters received from Mrs. Annie Besant & Mrs. Kashibai Herlekar, Mrs. Girjabai Telkar, Mrs. Gangabai Khedkar and Miss. Mathurabai Joshi, sympathising with the objects of the Society.

A FATAL BLOW.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the Coroner's Court, touching the death of Shrawan Mahadu, a Hindu labourer, aged 35, residing at Love Grove. It appeared that the deceased yesterday went to Fergusson Road to make purchases, where he had an altercation with one Rama Bhima. It is alleged that the latter struck the deceased with clenched fist and the deceased staggered and fell. The deceased was then taken to the Police Chowkie at Jacob's Circle, where on arrival he was found dead. Dr. Arthur Powell, Police Surgeon, who made a post mortem examination of the body of the deceased, found the spleen ruptured. The spleen was twenty times its normal size which was due to malaria and in his opinion a very slight force would have sufficed to rupture it.
The jury returned a verdict of death from rupture of an unusually enlarged malarial spleen, the result of a blow inflicted by Rama.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 11.

The monsoon has given a heavy rain on the west coast of the peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa and Central Provinces, except in the west coast of the peninsula and north Madras coast; local in Upper Burma, Bengal, east United Provinces, Central India west, in Bombay Deccan and Mysore. A few falls also occurred in Gujarat and Hyderabad.
The Chief amounts are:—Toungoo one inch, Kyaukpyu two, Akyab four, Myitkyina, Dibrugarh, Silchar one, Cherrapunji three, Sibsagar five, Cox's Bazar one and half, Balasore and False Point one, Cuttack one and half, Dehra Dun two, Ahmedabad one, Neemuch two, Pendra one, Ratnagiri and Marmagoa four, Karwar six, Mangalore two, Belgaum one and half.
Forecast:—Increase of rain in north Punjab, Kashmir and Rajputana.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m of 11th June 17.	Total since 1st June 1917	June 1st to June 11th. 1916	1915
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.05	2.74	14.46	0.00
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.11	2.46	12.31	0.00
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	0.01	2.92	12.03	0.00
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.00	3.47	12.57	0.00
Kemp and Co., Cumballa Hill..	..	..	..	..

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 11th June 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.
The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Rawalpindi and night temperature is in excess at Multan and Lahore.
The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.
Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer reports 0.49in. of rain. Skies are clear in the northern half of the division and moderately clouded in the southern half. Day temperature is in defect in south Rajputana but in excess in upper Sind and at Bikaner.
Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Local rain has fallen in Gujarat and Central India West and isolated showers in Kathiawar; Veraval has had 0.14in. Ahmedabad 0.98in. and Neemuch 1.81in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at some stations in Kathiawar.
The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Jubbulpore has had 0.21in. Saugor 0.22in. Amraoti 0.13in. and Nagpur 0.32in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in defect.
The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ratnagiri has had 3.83in. Mormugao 4.01in. and Karwar 6.46in. Skies are overcast. Day temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri and Mormugao.
The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local in the Bombay Deccan; Ahmednagar has had 0.60in. Sholapur 0.11in. and Belgaum 1.44in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.
General Remarks.—An area of low pressure is noticeable to-day in the neighbourhood of Bombay and heavy rain has fallen between Ratnagiri and Karwar. Rainfall has been local on the north Coromandel coast and in Malabar, Mysore, the Bombay Deccan, the Central Provinces, Central India West Gujarat and east Rajputana, while isolated showers have occurred in Kathiawar and south-east Madras.
Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Bombay Deccan, local rain in Hyderabad, the Central Provinces and Central India West, and some showers in Gujarat, Kathiawar and Rajputana.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay 10th June 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr....	29.597 Inch.
Temperature of Air	82.6 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.6 "
Dew Point	77.3 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.840 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10).....	7.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87 1 "
Minimum.....do.....	78 9 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	SSE,SSW,WSW.
Movement of Wind 5m. do ...	122 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inches
Total fall during month	2.69 "
Do. do. year	5.25 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a m of 11th June	0 17 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time		Depth on Still	LOW WATER Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.
	June	h	m	ft. In.	June	h.	m.	ft. In
Mon	11	m 3	19	26 3	11	m 9	4	17 4
		3	52a	28 1		15	26a	17 11
Tues.	12	m 4	18	25 10	12	m 10	11	18 8
		4	47a	27 3		11	31a	17 8
Wed	13	m 5	14	25 8	13	m 11	29	19 9
		5	47a	26 6				
Thur	14	m 7	3	25 10	14	m 0	34	17 4
		6	50a	26 0		0	56a	20 5
Fri	15	m 8	21	26 5	15	m 1	33	16 10
		7	53a	25 8		2	12a	20 7
Sat.	16	m 9	26	27 1	16	m 2	26	16 5
		8	55a	25 6		3	18a	20 6
Sun	17	m 10	21	27 9	17	m 3	14	16 1
		9	50a	25 6		4	14a	20 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise	Sunset.
,, 11 (Monday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 15m.
,, 12 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 16 m.
,, 13 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 1m	,, 7h. 16 m.
,, 14 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 16m
,, 15 (Friday)	,, 6h 1m	,, 7h 17m
,, 16 (Saturday)	,, 6h 1m	,, 7h 17m
,, 17 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 17m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon 19·7 June 10d, 6h. 22-2m p.m.: First Quarter, 27d. 9h 38·4m p.m.; Full Moon July 5d, 3h. 10 5m. a.m.; Last Quarter 2d, 5h 41·9m. p.m.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE DISTRICT BOARDS BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In March last the Government of Bombay introduced a Bill in the Legislative Council for modifying the constitution of District Local Boards. This little bill was strongly opposed by non-official members on the ground that the extension of franchise to Taluka Boards,—which number as many as 215 out of a total of 241 Local Boards, was altogether excluded from the operation of the bill, though the same was unanimously recommended by the Committee specially appointed to go into the question. The second chief ground for opposition was that qualification of voters and electing constituencies were to be settled by rules to be framed instead of by statute as hitherto. It was well-known that Mr. Martin, I.C.S., was busy preparing for some months past a bill that dealt exhaustively with the question of all Local Boards and Village Panchayats, and that the said bill was expected to be placed before the Council in December next. Where was then the hurry to introduce and pass this bill that affected only four District Boards in the matter of giving them bare elective majority, and that too *for expediting it by a few months only*, and at the same time to take the retrograde step of passing powers regarding the qualification of voters and determining elective constituencies from the legislature to the executive. This was naturally looked at with distrust and suspicion.
The Hon. Mr. Patel, who truly represents Local Boards of the Northern Division, led the opposition by moving that the bill be shelved. A discussion ensued thereupon between Mr. Patel and the President, and Mr. Patel was called to order not less than four times and charged with wasting the time of the Council twice. The debate that ensued is both instructive and interesting in view of the ultimate fate of the Bill. Mr. Patel was then ruled out and the first reading was proceeded with. The Hon. Mr. Curtis explained that in the case of 15 out of 19 District Boards in the Presidency proper Government have, by executive order, increased the number of elected members from one-half to two-thirds, as the period of the Boards expired. The term of four Boards.—Broach, Kaira, Poona and Ratnagiri did not expire till the end of April last, and September, October, and December next respectively. The Bill meant to "give these four Local Boards the opportunity of having their two-thirds majority without waiting till they came to the end of their period of three years." Now had the bill not been put forward how long would they have had to wait? Broach had not to wait at all. Its term ended before the bill was considered in Select Committee. Even supposing the bill could have been passed at the earliest possible moment, it would have been passed at the end of July next and rules passed thereunder at the end of August next. Thus the passing of the bill would have hastened the extended franchise by one, two and four months respectively at the most in the case of the three Boards. When they could afford to wait for 33 years for this, and when a full and comprehensive bill was under preparation, where was the hurry to pass this puny bill creating such a strong opposition and perhaps distrust? But the ways of officials are unfathomable, especially when those not in office presume to point out their errors. They become almost perverse and refuse to budge an inch.
Now what happens next? The Select Committee was duly appointed on March 15th, and the Committee met on the hill top of Mahabaleshwar on the 5th of May. It was to re-assemble in Bombay in the second week of this month, when all of a sudden Government has withdrawn the bill. Better late than never. But now who should be charged with waste of time of the Legislative Council and of public money? On the 13th March last fully one-half day of about forty members of the Council was wasted in Bombay, two full days of about twelve members in the Select Committee were wasted at Mahabaleshwar, and I am not in a position to calculate the large amount of public private money that has been wasted in consequence. I am sure, if the Accountant-General takes the trouble in his office to calculate this amount, it will be several thousands of rupees, not to mention the precious time lost by merchants, lawyers and public servants that sit in the Council. Can official perversity go further than this? But after all, it is wise that the error has been admitted by the timely withdrawal of the bill, and I warmly congratulate Lord Willingdon's Government and the Hon. Mr. Patel for this result,—Yours, etc.

A. V. THAKKAR.

PORTUGUESE SUBJECTS AND THE I. D. F.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Perhaps you won't mind giving me a little space. I merely desire to ask "Puzzled," whose letter under the heading "Portuguese and the I. D. F.," doubting the correctness of the decisions of the Bombay Exemption Tribunal has appeared in your issue of the 8th instant, to make it clear where in the Indian Defence Force Act he finds it enacted that "all volunteers are European British subjects."
No such thing seems to have been intended by the Act. What justification therefore can "Puzzled" show for his attempt to mislead the public?—Yours, etc.,

ZERO.

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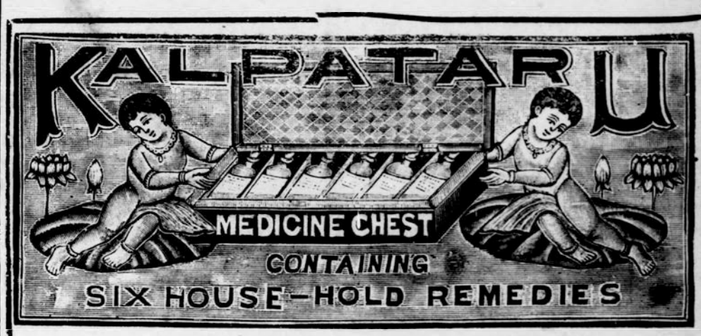

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HIGH COURT

APPELLATE SIDE.

ATTEMPTING TO OBTAIN A BRIBE,

CONVICTION CONFIRMED.

(Before Justices Shah and Marten).

Manaji Balaji Naik ..... Petitioner.

v.

The King-Emperor.

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Major C. H. C. Maloney, Cantonment Magistrate at Deolali, who convicted the petitioner on the 5th December, 1916, of attempting to obtain a bribe and extortion under Sections 161 and 384 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced him to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The facts of the case were as follows:—O'Rourke, a Bombay contractor, went to Deolali, on the 22nd August, 1916, he having undertaken a labour contract there for Military Works. After starting the work he returned to Bombay. On September 2nd, he went back to Deolali to see whether his men were working properly. There he met Naik, who was a Sub-overseer. The latter said nothing then, but two days later he complained that O'Rourke's labourers were not giving satisfaction, and threatened to report them to the Garrison Engineer, Lieutenant Berry, who was in charge of all the M. W. S. construction works at Deolali. Naik continued to make similar complaints to O'Rourke about his men daily until September 5th, when the latter asked him why he had been harassing him. Naik answered that there was a system in force at Deolali which required the contractor to give in advance to the Overseer ten per cent. on all bills submitted by the contractor to the Government for payment. Of this 2½ per cent would go to Naik, 2½ per cent. to another Sub-overseer and five per cent. to the Overseer. O'Rourke said he would see Naik about it again. He went, however, to Lieut. Berry, R.E., who was supervising the Deolali Works and complained that one of the overseers was harassing him. He said that he would not give his tormentor's name until he had proof. Naik continued to complain to O'Rourke about his men's work, and on September 7th, O'Rourke told Lieut. Berry definitely that he was Naik, who was harassing him. With Lieut. Berry's consent he wrote a letter to Naik in which he begged Naik to meet him at the railway station at about 8 p.m. that evening and settle about the ten per cent. He sent it by his muccadam Sheik Cassim and appeared to have hoped that Naik would send him an incriminating reply. Naik was too cautious to do this. He merely told Sheik Cassim to give the sahib his salaam and tell him that he would meet him at 8 p.m. Naik went to the station and O'Rourke took him into the waiting room. Then he gave his brother T. O'Rourke a rupee and said: "You see about the food." This was a pre-arranged signal for T. O'Rourke to call Lieut. Berry. T. O'Rourke took the rupee, went to Lieut. Berry's place, and led him to the refreshment room, where he pointed a room where O'Rourke and Naik were. Naik saw Lieut. Berry from the door and asked O'Rourke whether it was not Lieut. Berry. O'Rourke allayed his fear by saying "No." Then O'Rourke led Naik to renew his proposal about the ten per cent. for Lieut. Berry to hear. Naik again asked O'Rourke to give him ten per cent. and promised him that if he did this he would have, no trouble. The conditions, however, were these: Ten per cent. were to be given in advance, and in return he was prepared to allow O'Rourke to add twenty men daily to the number of his labourers. O'Rourke asked Naik to let him off with eight per cent. Naik at first refused. Then he said he must consult others. At this point Lieut. Berry stepped in and asked Naik what he meant. Thereupon Naik went down upon his knees and made certain remarks. Lieut. Berry suspended Naik and on September 9th lodged a complaint against him before the Cantonment Magistrate.

The accused denied the charge and said that his conversation with O'Rourke was not properly understood by Lieut. Berry.

The trying magistrate disbelieved the defence and sentenced the petitioner as above.

The petitioner then appealed to the Sessions Judge at Nasik but he dismissed the appeal and confirmed the conviction and sentence.

After hearing arguments their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence and rejected the application.

Mr. A. G. Desai appeared for the petitioner.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 12TH OF JUNE, 1917.

BEFORE THE, HON MR, JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

MATRIMONIAL SUITS.

817-16—Payne and Co, Olive Florence Roberts v Bertram Richard Roberts, Part heard.

176-17—Payne and Co, Effie Copcutt v Ernest Edward Copcutt.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1343-16—Amin and D, Samji Chupsey v The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

1204-16—Patell and Ez, Abdul Husein Abdul Carim v Messrs E F Kavarana a firm, Mulla and M.

LONG CAUSES.

657-16—N C Dalal, for a pauper, Purshotamdas Madhowji v Javerchand Naranji and ors, Shroff D and D.

1037-16—S A Tyabji, for a pauper, Korba Errayya Sayanna v Korba Sayanna Errayya and ors, Purmanand and Co.

930-16—Ard H D and Co, Purshotamdas Harkissondas v The Central India Spg Wvg and Mafg Co Ltd, Wadia G & Co.

1157-16—Unwalla P and P, Charandas Khatao a firm v Mowji Walji, Captain and V.

13-16—Madh K and Ch, Mulchand Sobhagmal a firm v Raichand Lakhmichand and anr, Malvi H M and R.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

1051-16—Motichand and D, D Manilal Rikhavchand v Nanabhai Cowasji Engineer.

809-15—Payne and Co, The Bank of Baroda Ltd v The New Madras Spg and Wvg Co Ltd and ors, Wadia G and Co.

1282-15—Merwanji K and Co, Rustomji Framji Batliwalla v Girdhar Vandrawan, Cragie B and Co.

1420-15—In person, Nathmull Hima and ors v Inderjit Kalabhai, S A Tyabji.

493-16—Payne and Co, The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co Ltd v Set Lekhraj Chellaram, Rustom and Gin.

539-16—Little and Co, Messrs Killick Nixon and Co a firm v Udaychand Bhaichand and Co a firm, Hiralal and Co.

567-16—Payne and Co, Sir Shapurji Burjorji Broacha v Hariram Sriram.

774-16—Pandia and Co, Lala Kikaram v Ramnarayen Prabhdayal and ors.

802-16—Edg G W and Co, Hiraji Nanabhoy Spencer v Charles Frederick Stevens.

849-16—Sham M and H, Moreshwar Rangnath v Dattatraya Vinayak Dadarkar and ors, D J Mantri, Khand L and M.

1028-16—Malvi H M and R, Messrs Harnandrai Fulchand a firm v Ramasahaymal Bhugwandas and ors, Captain and V.

1171-16—Patell and Ezs, Messrs Balchand Harakhchand a firm v Mansukhdas Jivraj Joshi.

1221-16—Tyabji D and Co, Hakmaji Motaji and Co a firm v Abu Haji Esmail & ors.

14-17—Mer K and Co, Nusserwanji Framji Kanny v Sirdar Dastur Kaikobad Adarbad Nasserwan and ors, Mehta D and Lalji.

62-17—Mulla and Mulla, Dalichand Meghaji Merwan a firm v Ali bin Ebrahim Zayyani and anr.

88-17—Vachha and Co, Nanakji Raichand and Co a firm v Pandurang Gopal Nagwekar and ors Jam R and D.

109-17—Payne and Co, Lakhaji Dolaji and Co a firm v Memon Suleman Haji Noor Mahomed and anr.

139-17—Captain & V, Prithoraj Bhagwandas a firm v. Rambillas Bhagwandas Chirawalla.

140-17—Dubash & Co., Messrs. Ramgopal Madhavprasad a firm v. Pohlosingh Basarasingh a firm, Malvi H M & R.

146-17—Mulla & Mulla Jamshed Khodadad Hakim v. Khadabux Godrez.

170-17—Amin & Desai, Messrs. Dhanalal Rikhabchand a firm v. Manecklal Sakharlal Desai & anr, Soonderdas & Co.

195-17—Soonderdas & Co., Vakhtaji Hatlaji a firm v. Raghunathji Premji, Patell & Ezekiel.

220-17.—In person. Motiram Kooverji & ors v. Premji Gangji.

224-17—Wadia G & Co., Dorabji Cursetji Sett v. Dadabhai Hormusji Billimoria, M B Chothia.

241-17—Edg G W & Co., Janardhan Ramsord v. Krishnarao Raghunath Rane & ors.

253-17—Tyabji D & Co. Joshi Harjibhai Mohanji v. Sha Dalsukhbhai Fulchand.

254-17—Little & Co. E. G. Fulip (in liquidation) v. Abdul Latiff & anr. M. B. Chothia.

267-17—Vachha & Co. Messrs. Dana Fata & Co. a firm v. Magaldas Nagindas Motiwalla.

273-17—Ragh N & Co., Jagannath Buldeodas v. Arab Mahomed Fahad bin Samani.

283-17—Motichand & D. Varjiwandas Damodhardas a firm v. Manmohandas Purshotamdas Gandhy & anr.

292-17—Motichand & D Ishwardas Mody a firm v. Gulabchand Kodiwalla a firm

307-17—Tyabji D & Co. Sukhanand Gurmukhrai v. Manecklal Sakerllal & ors.

312-17—Soonderdas & Co. Madangopal Ramjidas a firm v. Tozumal Jivanram & anr. Merwanji K & Co.

315-17—Mulji & Tha Bai Chanchal widow & ors v. Chunilal Jivandas & anr.

328-17—Little & Co. Messrs. Weld & Co. a firm v. T. Alwar Chetty.

334-17—Little & Co., Joseph Blum (in liquidation) v. The Dilkusha Cycle Agency a firm.

348-17—Merwanji K & Co. Sorabji Cawasji Petit v. Bai Narmadabai.

354-17—Captain & Co. Manjibhai Karim v. Fateh Mahomed Bhaijibhai & ors.

355-17—Forbes & Co. Khan Bahadur Hormusji Maneckji Bhindiwalla v. Hari Laxman Patil, Khand & Co.

363-17—Hiralal & Co. Abdul Kayum Sulemanji Kinariwalla v. Valiji Moosaji Amin & Desai.

372-17—Little & Co. D Cawasji & Co a firm v. Mahomedbux Rahimbux & anr.

375-17—Madh K & Ch Hemrick & Co. a firm v. M M Bottlewalla & Co. a firm Matu. J & M.

378-17—Dubash & Co. Messrs. Ramgopal Madhuprasad a firm v. Messrs Gopalji Gangji a firm, Ard. H D & Co.

445-17—Pandia & Co. Daya Anand v. Bai Lalibai alias Ramibai widow & anr. Purusram & Co.

458-17—Little & Co., Messrs. Weld & Co. a firm v. Ramnivas Sawalkar.

459-17—S A Tyabji Chaganlal Bhawanishankar Mehta v. Messrs. Bohra Hoseinbhoy Nurbhoy a firm. Little & Co.

460-17—Payne & Co. Huseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy & ors v. Padamsee Jetha Raghavaya & Co. a firm.

FOR DISMISSAL UNDER RUBE 103.

284-17—Mehta D and L. Chhagonlal Khimji and Co a firm v Lala Bhawani Sabai Kashiram a firm.

421-17—Mans H M and Co, Pir Alisha bin Bawa Miya v Dewji Khetsey and ors, Malvi H M and R.

471-17—Captain and V. Hirji Jetha and Co a firm v Bhawanji Keshowji.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSES.

31-17—Little and Co. Messrs Weld and Co a firm v Thavva Vudayavarlu Chetty.

97-17—Jam R and D. Pirojbai Meherjibhoy Daruwalla and anr v Navajbai widow and ors.

178-17—Little and Co. Messrs Weld and Co a firm v Krishna Gopal Radha Krishna.

348-17—Wadia G and Co. Ladakbhai Hassam v Peer Mahomed Rahim and anr.

250-17—Little and Co, Messrs Weld and Co a firm v Deepchand Radhakisson.

260-17—Manecklal and Co, Munchershaw Dadabhai Burjorji Wadia v Fazalbhoy Peermahomed.

367-17—Daph F and D. Govind Vishnu Tanke a firm v Damji Callianji and Co a firm.

FOR DISMISSAL.

765-14—Matu J and M. Valley Mahomed Oomer and anr v H H Sir Sultan Mahomedsha Aga Khan GCSI, Payne and Co.

354-12—Wadia G and Co. Charles Edward Grey v Abdul Karim Haji Oomer and ors, Edg G W and Co.

FOR CONSENT DEGREE.

908-15—Jehangir and S, Edalji Kavasji Patel v Ardeshir Kawasji Patel, Mulla & M.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1097-11—Vachha and Co. Fatmabai widow & ors v Ahmedally Lookmanji and ors, Jehangir and S. Little and Co, Edg G W and Co.

1174-16—Merwanji K and Co, Sunderdas Balchand and ors v Gindaram Moolram a firm.

1219-16—Dastur and Co, Ratanlal Chunilal Jeweller v Percy Ferdinand Fisher, Wadia G and Co.

1039-16—Tyabji D and Co, Nandram Mulchand a firm v Ladhuram Dhanraj a firm v Ladhuram Dhanraj and anr, Mer K and Co, Moti and D.

1112-16—A C Dalal, Ardesir Cursetji Powalla v Lalji Doongersey and ors, Tyobji D and Co. Ard H D and Co.

1290-16—Kharas and Co, Noorbhai Gulamhusein Mokate and anr v M Allabux and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

1476-15—Sham M and H, K W Bhatt v Sale Mahomed Dharamsey and ors, Matu J and M.

82-16—Little and Co, Aishabai and anr v Gordhandas Ranchordas Bhagat & anr, Edg G W and Co, Malvi H M and R.

1377-15—Bhai K and Gir, Killachand Devchand and anr v Meghji Parmanand a firm, Mulla and Mulla.

BEFORE THE ACTING PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE.

FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM.

P P No 2-17, In person, Bai Premabai widow v Dhanjibhoy Motabhai Vakil and ors Ardeshir H D and Co, Pandia and Co.

P P No. 4-17—In person, Sadoo Narayen v Janabai, Merwanji K and Co.

P P No. 5-17—In person, Sha Mamuya Khira v Bhut Bhugwanji Dayaram and ors.

SEQUEL TO A LIQUOR TREAT

FOUND RS. 985 MISSING.

One William Lees reports that he arrived from South Africa on the 6th instant and engaged a room in a house in Sankli Street. He cashed a draft for Rs. 1,200 and on the evening of the 8th instant he treated some neighbours to some liquor. He fell asleep at 9.30 p.m., and on his getting up the next morning he missed Rs. 985 in currency notes from his box.

REOPENING OF THE HIGH COURT.

The Bombay High Court reopened on Monday morning after the long summer vacation.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice and the Hon. Sir Frank Beaman presided in the First Court; while the Hon. Sir Stanley Batchelor and the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah presided in the Second Court.

On the Original Side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Marten presided in one Court and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji who is acting for six months in place of Mr. Justice Macleod, presided in the Second Court. Mr. Justice Kajiji is the Chamber Judge for this term.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton has taken one month's leave.

JUVENILE JEWS OFFENCE.

THEFT OF SUNLIGHT SOAP.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate Khan Bahadur Pettigara, Superintendent of the C. I. D., charged Joseph Soloman Suphar, an Indian Jew, aged about 19, with stealing 38 boxes of Sunlight Soap belonging to David Gair, valued at Rs. 1,100.

The accused was an apprentice in the godown of Kippax & Co. of Apollo Street, in which godown the complainant had kept his goods. The accused was permitted to sleep on the premises and used to keep the key with him. In consequence of information received by Mr. Pettigara that some boxes of Sunlight soap were being sold in the bazar, under his instructions the accused's movements were watched, and almost all the boxes were recovered from the dealers in the Crawford Market, to whom, they were sold by the accused. He pleaded guilty to the charge.

The accused had been convicted on March 14th of theft and he was released on executing a bond to be of good behaviour for one year. The Magistrate thought, that under these circumstances he should be sent to the juvenile jail at Dharwar. He was, therefore, sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Dharwar juvenile jail.

The complainant in appreciation of the services of the C.I.D. in tracing all his goods even before he knew anything of the theft, gave a reward of Rs. 151, which the Magistrate ordered to be forwarded to the Commissioner of Police.

HOUSE-BREAKING BY DAY,

ACCUSED GETS FOUR MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Deputy Inspector Dyer charged Maifazalli Yusufalli with house-breaking by day. The accused entered the workshop of Popatlal Hurgovan at Kazi Street on Sunday. The accused pleaded not guilty and said he had been assaulted by some persons and this was a false charge. The accused was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

HIS SIXTH CONVICTION.

TWO YEARS FOR THEFT OF GOLD CHAIN.

Before the same magistrate, Deputy Inspector Dyer charged Hasan Miya, a Mahomedan carpenter, with theft of gold chain, etc., valued at Rs. 40 from the person of Hasan Rajan while he was standing in a tram car on Sunday. The accused who pleaded not guilty, said this was a got-up case. He had five previous convictions and he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, out of which three months were to be solitary confinement.

THEFT BY OLD OFFENDER.

ONE YEAR FOR RS. 32.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Dyer charged Dhondia Hanmanta with committing theft of Rs. 32 belonging to Fulail Lubai Moulabux, a Mahomedan woman. While the complainant was seated in a victoria in Sheik Memon Street, with the money on her side, and making some purchases, the accused put his hand from behind and removed the money. The accused had three previous convictions. He pleaded not guilty: he was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Dyer charged Fatma Bibi with possessing four tolas of opium worth Rs. 2-8 without a license and Hasan Baba Hussein with possessing 79 tolas of opium. The first accused was fined Rs. 10 and the second accused was fined Rs. 50.

HIGH-HANDEDNESS AND SYCOPHANCY IN DELHI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The ostrich cannot presumably help itself, but some human beings seem to have gratuitously imposed upon themselves the thankless duty of conducting themselves in a manner prompted by the belief that the world around them is bereft of ocular and auditory power. These self-deluded creatures abound in the world; but probably nowhere are they so conspicuous as in Delhi. The class referred to embrace a large variety, beginning with the official autocrat, and ending with the servile hoarder of treasures and the abject title-hunter who scrapes and cringes in official anterooms, or kowtows himself out of the august presence of a Sergeant of Police, whose conception of his civic responsibilities contains his activity to back-sliding and back-biting under the protection and, at times, the guidance of the tin-gods. He is like a worm that creeps and crawls—but awaits an ignominous quietus under a good heavy heel.

I had occasion to deal with the arbitrary action of the local authorities with respect to the Indraprastha Girls' High School, and the abnormal activity of the C. I. D. agents in relation to the Home Rule League, no less than with the vandalism of the Municipal Committee under the inspiration from their official President, in my two previous letters, and here are some of the sequels which may interest your readers.

In pursuance of a recently established tradition, a committee arranged a sort of *fête-champêtre*, to treat school-children to sweets and a cinema performance on Monday, the 4th June, 1917, on the occasion of his Imperial Majesty the King's birthday. The fact that the comfort of the children was culpably neglected—for they were required to walk through the long streets of Delhi in the blazing sun to reach the Queen's Gardens at 6-15 p.m.!—leads one to think that the *fete* was meant more for the glorification of the organisers than for the entertainment of the children; but that is only parenthetical. On former occasions the Indraparastha Girls' High School also used to be included in the list of the schools which were to participate in the entertainment. But the organisers of the fete, who pretended to get up an *unofficial* show, deliberately omitted the little girls from their list this time, thereby indicating their sense of loyalty to the officials just above them rather than the King-Emperor from whose birthday celebrations they decided to exclude the innocent and unfortunate little victims of their autocratic wrath. It may be mentioned here, that the object of this traditional celebration is chiefly to impress upon youthful minds the virtue of loyalty to the King. When a certain individual was interrogated about this omission his eyes glistened with a mistaken sense of his importance and the guilty consciousness of the official appreciation of his exceptionable proceedings, and his answer flowed from his lips in tones of triumph, as he chose to enlighten the inquirers, that the omission was made under express directions of the superior officers! He said that he had the order of the Deputy Commissioner in "black and white." On being urged to reduce his statement to writing he thought better of it, and excused himself from returning a reply to the point. However that may be, the incident exposes not merely the craven stupidity of the sycophants, but also the peevish and childish spirit of the authorities responsible. Just imagine precluding a number of innocent little girls from the celebration of the King's birthday! It is an eloquent commentary on the far-sightedness of the authorities, and the blatant pretensions of the toadies. Tremendous must be the wisdom that cannot see an inch ahead! So much about official petulance, and narrow-mindedness, as well as the disgusting busybodies who *disowned* their own children in order to seek paltry official favour.

Now a word about the C. I. D. While their swarm buzzed about the Home Rule League Reading Room, and shadowed innocent students and law-abiding citizens of the metropolis, deluding themselves into the belief or hope that they were on the track of some colossal conspiracy, secret crime was flourishing in peace. It was reserved for the Punjab Police to trace a rendezvous of political or ordinary dacoits in Delhi, where arms and ammunitions were, it is reported, being sold! If the Delhi Police must choose to bestow its attention upon harmless people, the figs of the profession must go to the deserving. This too is a rather loud commentary or the skill of the Delhi Police. They busy themselves where they are not needed, and neglect their legitimate duties. But they do not seem to be altogether insensible to public ridicule, for they have mended their aggressive ways with respect to the Reading Room at least.

As I said in my last letter, the shrewd manoeuvres of the people responsible had made no allowance of time for a dissentient voice, and vandalism as described in my last letter is nearing its consummation in spite of our protests! More than half of Chandni Chowk has already been denuded of trees, and the remaining trees are following the fate of those that have been removed. A number of old *pipal* trees have been chopped up for fuel, in total disregard of the susceptibilities of the Hindu population, who held them sacred. But apart from merely religious or sentimental objections, one must walk through the bare, flat street now to realise the hideousness of the entire aspect of the street, with the dwarfed buildings, and the grotesque fronts of some of the shops exposed to view. One act of blind Philistinism has reduced the best street of Delhi to a state of intolerable ugliness. Nor is that all. It has caused no end of inconvenience to the people of the town. I wonder if they will let a portion of the street alone, if only as reminiscent of its former state! If, however, the object is to obliterate all the old traces, no such hope can be entertained. At the bottom of the Neronian destruction of Rome, at least there was a mistaken sense of aesthetic responsibility, a desire to awaken the fiddle with a divine ode in the light of burning Rome; but no such pretext of aesthetic realisation redeems this project from its purely destruction character. You can form no idea of how the perpetrators are being thought of by the public of Delhi. Among these very trees there were many whose roots lay deep in our history.—Yours, etc.,

BAR-AT-LAW.

MEETING OF HEADMASTERS AND TEACHERS OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

A meeting of headmasters and teachers of the secondary schools in Bombay was held at the Servants of India Society's Home in Sandhurst Road, on Monday, to suggest to the organisers of the forthcoming Educational Conference resolutions affecting secondary education. Mr. Framji B. Master was voted to the chair. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, joint honorary secretary of the Conference, having explained the aims and objects of the Conference, the following resolutions were carried:

(1) "This meeting accords a cordial welcome to the forthcoming Educational Conference and recommends to all the Principals, masters and mistresses of secondary schools in Bombay to give it their whole-hearted support by attending the Conference either as delegates or as visitors."

(2) "In order to provide schools with decent houses and to enable the managers and proprietors of schools to pay adequate salaries to their teachers, this meeting is of opinion that a revision of the scale of grants-in-aid of a generous basis is urgently called for."

(3) "This meeting is of opinion that the managers and proprietors of aided schools should be granted a sufficiently wide discretion in the selection of text-books for their schools and that the Department of Education should exercise no veto of morality or public policy."

(4) "This meeting is of opinion that the existing arrangements in Bombay for the training of secondary school teachers are inadequate and that immediate steps should be taken to provide greater facilities for the training of teachers who are not Government employees either by the extension of the present college or by the starting of a new one."

CRICKET MATCHES.

An interesting match was played on the Esplanade on Sunday, the 10th instant, between the Parekh C. C. and C. H. Shah's team. The match resulted in a draw. The score was:—

Parekh C. C.—Maneksha 22, H H Doshi 51, H T Bhat 15, Baburao 21, H R Bhat 1, Dhurandher 0, Parekh T V, Shantilal, Javeri, Kapadia and Manker, did not bat. Total 149.

C. H. Shah's Team.—D L Bhatia 37, Titina 9, Shethna 4, U L Bhatia 3, L B Bhatia 11, Chitnis 4, M R Merchant 1, C H Shah (capt), K H Shah, C N Shah and Barodia, did not bat. Total 69.

A cricket match was played between the Young Friends' Union C. C. and the Sion Union C. C. on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Young Friends' Union C. Club by 28 runs.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Mahomedally Ismailji, a salesman, residing in Janjiker Street, reports that his room was broken into on Sunday during his absence and two bundles of clothing, valued at Rs. 365, removed therefrom.

Premchand Kankuchand, a cap merchant of Sheikh Memon Street, reports that his shop was broken into during Saturday night and forty pieces of gold embroidery valued at Rs. 1,090 stolen.

Major-General Tighe, accompanied by Brigadier-General Fowler, Commanding Poona Brigade, on Monday morning, visited the headquarters of Poona Rifles and watched the men of the new Defence Force at work. There was a large muster both of officers and men and the smart way in which field training and bayonet work was carried out by separate companies after just two months' instruction proved creditable alike to the men and those who have had to instruct them.

(Continued from Column 6.)

comes to Rs. 56,78,981 from 2,435 subscribers.

It is understood that further considerable sums have been promised and will be paid in before the Women's War Loan closes on the 15th instant.

Sweep Tickets in the Western India Turf Club Lottery have been disposed to the value of Rs. 18,000.

PITHADIA DURBAR CONTRIBUTIONS TO WAR LOAN.

Durbar Sri Vala Mulu Surag of Pithadia, Jetpur, Kattyawar, has subscribed Rs. 1,00,000 and his two Ranis, Rs. 3,000 each to the War Loan through the National Financing and Commission Corporation, Ltd.

MEETING AT LUCKNOW.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, June 11.

A mass meeting in aid of War Loan was held last evening when a sum of Rs. 1,63,000 was promised. Nawab Zulqadr Jung, chairman, contributed Rs. 70,000. It is hoped to make Lucknow's investments up to 25 lakhs before the closing date.

RANGOON PORT COMMISSIONERS' CONTRTUTION.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, June 11.

The Rangoon Port Commissioners have invested up to June 8th, Rs. 20,40,000 in the Indian War Loan which is exclusive of sums invested on behalf of the Pilots' Provident Fund.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BENGAL STILL LEADING,

ALL INDIA TOTAL EXCEEDS 31 CRORES.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Indian War Loan, so far as known up to the time of going to Press.

Total Loan applications upto 7 p. m. on 11th June 1917 Rs. 31,41,63,715.

Exclusive of important contributions from Native States.—

	Rs.
Bengal	8,82,38,000
Bombay ..	8,27,67,100
United Provinces	2,50,90,100
Punjab ..	1,98,51,800
Burma ..	1,47,84,100
Madras ..	1,43,22,700
Minor Administrations	1,28,95,500
Central Provinces ..	58,82,700
Bihar and Orissa ..	36,62,100
Assam	7,82,600
Total ..	Rs. 26,82,76,700

NATIVE STATES' CONTRIBUTION.

Important contributions from Native States :—

	Rs,
Hyderabad	75,00,000
Gwalior	64,21,100
Bahawalpur	40,00,000
Mysore	35,08,400
Baroda	31,57,800
Total ..	Rs. 2,45,87,300
Post Office ..	Rs. 2,12,99,715

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

On 11-6-17

		Total up to date.
War Loan.. .. Rs. ..	Rs.	1,79,700
War Bonds .. „ 6,500	„	5,86,050
Cash Certificates. „ 19,956-4	„	10,73,392
Total Rs. .. 26,456-4		18,39,142

WAR LOAN DAY.

PREPARATIONS FOR CELEBRATION.

Preparations are going on apace to make the War Loan Day on Thursday a huge success in Bombay. There will be special services at the St. Thomas' Cathedral and other churches on Thursday morning, and the Indian communities are also holding special services on that day, the Parsis having one in the Wadia Fire Temple and the Hindus at the Madhav Bag. All these services are to be in the morning, so that they may not clash with the afternoon programme arranged by the Bombay War Loan Committee.

The shop-keepers and tenants of houses situated along the route by which their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon are to drive to the Secretariat are busy decorating their premises with flags and bunting. The educational institutions situated on or in the vicinity of the route are also making arrangements to celebrate the day. The pupils of the Young Ladies' School will assemble on the footpath in front of the school building, and as their Excellencies' procession passes the school, will sing a song of welcome specially composed for the occasion. As there are quite a number of large educational institutions situated on or near it Hornby Road will present a most animated appearance on Thursday afternoon.

The Young Ladies' High School has arranged for a series of entertainments to take place on that day. Among other things they are going to have a Fish Pond in the school premises in the morning, and the Excelsior syndicate are giving a special cinema performance on behalf of the School at the Empire Cinema at 4 p.m. The other schools are also making arrangements to make the War Loan Day a great success.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S WAR LOAN.

The total sum received and dealt with by the Women's War Loan at 9th June

(Continued in Column 5.)

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F. I. A. T.

A SMALL SHIPMENT OF THESE FAMOUS TOURING CARS IS

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Fitted with Self Starters and Lighting Sets.

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Indian War Loan.

Closing on Friday 15th June.

WE HAVE ONLY 4 MORE DAYS TO RUN.

Fifteenth's THE CLOSING DATE.

REMEMBER EVERY LITTLE HELPS.

DON'T LEAVE IT TILL TOO LATE.

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, June 12, 1917.

IMPERIAL DELHI !

Our readers will remember the communication that recently appeared in our columns from a well-informed correspondent in Delhi describing the activities of the local C. I. D., especially in regard to their crude campaign against the local Home Rule League. "Bar-at-Law's" letter attracted widespread notice, and we received overwhelming corroboration of his main allegations. He specifically dealt with the case of a local Hindu Girls' School which had had the misfortune to incur the wrath of the Delhi Executive, and was being threatened with a variety of victimisation. In our issue of Thursday last we published a long and extraordinarily revealing communication from the Lady Superintendent of the school in question,—viz., the Indraprastha Hindu Girls' High School,—detailing the circumstances of the onslaught levelled at that wholly innocuous and admittedly admirable institution, and incidentally throwing a flood of light on the manners and mentality of those who have the run of India's Metropolis, the capital selected by the King-Emperor himself, and which is the official residence of the Viceroy for a part of the year. The revelations made by Miss Gmeiner, the Lady Superintendent, are so extraordinary that one may well wonder whether Lord Chelmsford actually resides there. One or two inferences cannot be avoided: either his Excellency's isolation from, and ignorance of, what goes on in the city which he honours with his presence is complete, or, the Viceregal proximity is a matter of supreme indifference to those directly entrusted with executive powers and responsibility for the administration of Delhi.

We may briefly recall the facts. Following upon the establishment of a Home Rule League in Delhi, the Delhi Executive bestirred themselves principally in two directions. One was the rather original and exhilirating device of flooding the Home Rule League Reading Room with employees of the C. I. D., who not only occupied a disproportionate share of the available space, but took an intense personal interest in the other non-official visitors of the reading room, which in not a few cases extended to seeing them home—at a distance—and to asking intimate questions as to their private history and antecedents. Such unpleasant attentions, as might have been expected, had the effect of intimidating many from making further use of the reading room. The other direction in which the resourceful brain of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi projected itself was—the Indraprastha Hindu Girls' High School. Thanks to Miss Gmeiner's letter, all the facts are now available, and the public are in a position to judge of the matter for themselves. "After informing the Chief Commissioner of our intention to open a branch of the Home Rule League in Delhi and soliciting his kindly protection", says Miss Gmeiner, "the branch was formally opened on February 20th, 1917, and I was appointed Honorary Secretary." The Chief Commissioner, however, was in no mood for "protection"—kindly or otherwise—and the fiat went forth that the Lady Superintendent must either withdraw from the Home Rule League or from the school. (It may be noted here that no member of the Girls' School Committee, nor any person connected with the school, except Miss Gmeiner and Miss Priest, an honorary worker in the school, had anything whatever to do with the Home Rule movement.) Subsequently an interview took place between the Chief Commissioner, the Honorary Secretary of the School, Miss Priest and Miss Gmeiner, which has been faithfully described in our columns by the Lady Superintendent. We may recall one or two passages:

> I assured him that the Home Rule League was quite apart from the school and was a perfectly legitimate movement. In reply to all explanations he said that he had no time for argument and that no amount of argument would convince him. He believed the Home Rule movemeat in the case of persons connected with schools to be distinctly wrong. "In fact," he said, "I consider the whole thing wrong."

This, in all conscience, is a pretty frame of mind for the Chief Commissioner of a Province to be in! "I have no time for argument", declares the Hon. Mr. W. M. Hailey, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., "and no amount of argument would convince me"! Lest any one should think that we are laying undue stress on an isolated explosion it may be as well to point out that there is abundant evidence, in the report of the interview itself, apart from other corroboration that is available, which goes to show that the declaration we have quoted accurately represents the permanent habit of mind of Mr. Hailey. In reply to a query whether the Home Rule movement was wrong, the Chief Commissioner said:

> *"It does not matter whether it is right or wrong*, that is not the question; it is the opinion I have. You may think me very stupid, but that is how it stands."

That touch of Socratic humility could hardly have been accidental, and while it argues unsuspected grace in Mr. Hailey it also makes him out to be anything but "stupid." The fact is that he is suffering from the consequences of a prolonged indulgence in unchecked exercise of authority which has robbed him of all sense of proportion. The obsession of the first person singular is no uncommon phenomenon in respect of autocrats unable to sustain the weight of their powers and responsibility. Mr. Hailey, moreover, has an imitative *penchant* for the grandiloquent. In one of his interviews with Mr. Mahomed Ali of "The Comrade" fame, it will be recollected, he sought to impress that rather unimpressible personage with a reference, if we remember his exact words rightly, to the "sword of the British Raj"—of which presumably Mr. Hailey fancied himself the custodian. In his interview with the Delhi ladies he employed similarly picturesque and terrifying imagery. Miss Gmeiner says, at one stage of his discussion with the deputation, "he remarked it was not only a question of opinion but of administration, and in this particular case he happened 'to hold the handle of the knife.'"!

These personal details are not without their value in indicating the spirit of the Delhi administration. We publish in another column a letter from an esteemed Delhi correspondent who describes graphically the inter-play of "High-handedness and sycophancy" in the Metropolis of the Indian Empire. With the case of the Indraprastha Girls' School, about which "Bar-at-Law" gives further particulars, we shall deal on a future occasion. Meanwhile we draw our readers' attention to the whole of our correspondent's communication.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

The Corporation of the City of Bombay is frequently described as "a model institution of its kind in India." The description is deserved but it has to be accepted with the qualification that the standard of comparison is not high; in fact, it may be said that the Bombay Municipal Corporation is the only one in India which possesses any substantial measure of freedom from official domination. Unlike its fellow bodies it possesses a non-official President and its constitution in many other respects is free, in the sense that it works on a basis of independence, with the head of the executive as its servant rather than its master. It is chiefly, as everyone knows, to the sagacity, foresight and indefatigable energy of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta that the Bombay Corporation occupies this unique position among similar institutions in India, and it is also owing to him and a progressive band of workers, of which Sir Dinshah Wacha has been one of the most able and energetic lieutenants, that in its working during the last thirty years or more it has maintained in practice the prestige which its constitution gives it in form, and that Bombay can establish an undisputed claim to be the best-governed city in the Indian Empire,—a fact that offers a living and unanswerable argument against the ideal of a system of local government inspired and dominated by and administered under the direct supervision and control of the bureaucracy. Bombay is the only capital city in India which has won and enjoyed municipal independence, the only city whose citizens can with self-respect and profit to the cause of the City's progress play an active part in its government as members of the Municipality, and consequently it stands actually *urbs primis in Indis* as regards municipal amenities. There could be no more eloquent argument in favour of the freeing of such institutions all over the country from the official leading strings in which they are now held.

But because the Corporation of Bombay is pre-eminent among its fellow institutions in other parts of the country, it cannot be claimed that its constitution is perfect or that its imperfections are not of a character that call for immediate reform. This is especially so in regard to the composition of its membership and the limited and fancy franchise through which its elected members are returned. There are thirty-six members elected by a limited ratepayers' franchise, sixteen members nominated by Government, sixteen elected by the Justices of the Peace, two by the Chamber of Commerce and two by the Fellows of the University. Thus the Corporation of Bombay is far from representing the full ideal of a municipal government "set up by the governed." So far as its composition is concerned, it contains elements which, together with the machinery that produces them, offers means of introducing in a most insidious and demoralsing way that official influence which its progenitors were most anxious to avoid. The Government possesses a stalwart band of supporters in the shape of the sixteen nominated members who may become, under the tutelage and manipulation of an intriguing and reactionary commissioner, a wieldy weapon for restricting and obstructing the policy of the popular representatives, when occasion requires. But that is not all. There is the fancy body known as the Justices of the Peace, a collection of gentlemen who find their way on to this electoral roll by official favour. They were described during the discussion that took place yesterday on the question in the Corporation as the "Cream of the Community,"—so they may be in their own estimation, but the point is that the ratepayers of Bombay, like most other ratepayers, would prefer to skim the cream off the milk themselves rather than have it done for them by official hands. The electoral roll of the Justices of the Peace is an anachronism which requires to be done away with without delay, if the Corporation of Bombay is to be made fully and truly representative of its citizens. The governing body of a great city ought not in these days to be at the mercy of such curious elements as go to make up nearly one-half of the membership of the Bombay Corporation. We want a municipal government that will be wholly elected by, and wholly responsible to, the ratepayers, whose money it has to spend and whose interests it has to support and protect. The large number of selected nobodies, who at present find their way into the Corporation by manoeuvring for the favour of high officials or the Caucus, or both, are a perpetual obstruction to progress and a permanent bulwark of the bureaucracy. We therefore welcome the move made by Dr. Sukhia towards bringing about a healthy reform of the municipal constitution and franchise in these respects, and we trust the matter will be carried forward and agitated until the Legislature is induced to take up the matter.

Notes of the Day.

A Pretty Story of Attempted Extortion.

We publish in our law reports to-day a very pretty story of the exposure of an attempt on the part of a Government employee to extort a bribe from a labour contractor at Deolali. Many men would have fallen a victim to the subtle machinations of the Sub-overseer who was guilty of this gross offence. He pursued a course that is not altogether unknown in connection with such gentry. His duty was to supervise the work of labourers, supplied by contract by a Mr. O'Rourke of Bombay. The *modus operandi* was to make repeated complaints regarding the labourers, who, he said, were not giving satisfaction. Then, having, as he thought, sufficiently intimidated his victim, he intimated that there was a system of avoiding all this trouble by paying ten per cent. on all the bills submitted by the contractor for payment, to be divided between himself, his fellow Sub-overseer and the Overseer. Fortunately, Mr. O'Rourke was not to be blackmailed in this shameless fashion and the result of a little plan arranged by him and the officer in charge of the works was that Mr. Naik, the Sub-overseer, was inveigled into committing himself in the hearing of both gentlemen. The case is a clear one of downright blackmail and we are glad to see that it was severely, though by no means too severely, dealt with by the Cantonment Magistrate. The sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment has now been confirmed both by the Sessions Judge and the High Court. It is to be hoped that the case will serve as a warning to other men in similar positions, who may be tempted to abuse the confidence reposed in them.

Whose Influence?

We published the other day the report of a case in the Calcutta High Court before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chaudhuri, in which an engineer named William Robert Chil has petitioned for an enquiry into alleged unprofessional conduct on the part of a member of the English Bar. In the reports of the hearing of the rule which have appeared in the Calcutta Press, the name of the accused person has been invariably suppressed, and there is naturally considerable speculation as to how and why this extraordinary procedure has been observed in this particular case. We do not ourselves know who the gentleman concerned may be, although his identity must be sufficiently known in Calcutta. The point is that this kind of tampering with the salutary publicity of judicial proceedings not only defeats its own object, but is eminently objectionable in principle. Judging from the unanimity with which the Calcutta newspapers have lent themselves to veiling one of the parties in the case, some exceptionally strong influence must have been brought to bear on them. Whose influence?

A Model Officer.

"The Statesman" is much concerned about the criticisms that have appeared in the press of the notorious Mr. Lawrence Morley Stubbs, I.C.S. It quotes with great satisfaction from a letter addressed to the "Leader", of Allahabad by Rai Maharaj Singh Bahadur, who, it asserts, has "no conceivable interest in bolstering up the District Officer's delinquencies." This titled gentleman says that "a dispassionate view" of the letter written by Mr. Stubbs to the Vaishya gentlemen of his district, pitching into them for not having come up to the standard required by him in the matter of subscriptions to the War Loan, "will explain to all reasonable men its object."

False beliefs and rumours in Bijnor, as in so many other places, had gained currency regarding the scope and meaning of the Loan and the Collector endeavoured to clear up the misunderstanding. The Rai Bahadur gives Mr. Stubbs a fine certificate of character when he writes: "He is a model of a just, upright, conscientious officer, very forbearing by nature and genuinely solicitous for our welfare"

It will be remembered that this forbearing, solicitous and courteous officer in his efforts to "clear up a misunderstanding" told the gentlemen to whom his letter was addressed that their failure to come up to his expectations was a "disgraceful thing" and that he could only attribute their conduct to "cupidity, timidity or stupidity" or a fourth quality, "which he was loth to impute,"—this was evidently where his forbearance came in,—ingratitude! All these faults of which he accused the recipients of his letter, he genially added, were "some of the foulest faults which could blacken the face of a community." This may be a nice model of a forbearing officer for Chowringhee, but it is not likely to be accepted elsewhere.

President Wilson's Determination.

A writer in a London contemporary says, Americans who have reached England, since the declaration of war speak with one voice of President Wilson's grim determination. They say that he is "in up to the eyes," and will use the whole power of the United States to defeat the German autocracy.

I use the word "autocracy" advisedly, for to Mr. Wilson the "free life for democracy," to use his own phrase, is the one end of the war which embraces all others. As a practical man he sees that to maintain shipping and defeat the submarine is the first of war problems, and for that end he is prepared to concentrate all the United States controls everywhere on to the Atlantic. But my American friends assure me that his plans and theirs go far beyond the merely passive role of keeping the Allies fed and supplied. America, said one of them, "will build ships to cross the seas, and she will build like the devil." She also hopes to contribute materially to the problem of killing the submarine, for she is quite alive to the fact that there can be no peace for her or free life for democracy anywhere until the submarine is dead.

We have since been told by the Secretary of the Navy that "American genius" will finish the submarine ere long!

Mr. Lloyd George's Casket.

"Diarist" in the "Westminster Gazette", takes the City of London to task for not observing economy at the presentation of the Freedom of the City to Mr. Lloyd George. The charter of "Freedom" was to be conveyed to the Prime Minister in a gold casket, the delivery of which, owing to labour difficulties in the goldsmiths' trade, would not be possible for five or six weeks. But why gold at all? asks the correspondent. When General Booth was presented with the freedom of the City in 1905, he stipulated that his casket should be of the value of £5 only, and that the balance of £100 (the casket ordinarily costs one hundred guineas) should be handed over for the work of the Salvation Army. Moreover, as a memento of the occasion, the General devoted a proportion of the £100 to providing a "freedom" banquet to "five thousand submerged men and women." It might have been thought that in these days of economy a wooden casket would have sufficed. Why not heart of oak?

The Little Brown Teapot.

Here is a story, a good story, for the *bona-fides* of which I can vouch, says the "World." There has been some division of opinion in regard to National Service; that you all know. Well, recently there was a meeting at St. Ermin's, a meeting at which the military and civilian elements could not agree as to a particular line of policy. There was, in fact, a sharp division of opinion, and, not to put too fine a point upon it, there seemed to be a feeling of considerable tension. Just as some of those present were inclined to resort to sarcasm at the expense of their opponents, a nice little flapper put her head in at the door, surveyed the company with the utmost composure, and then said, in delightfully natural tones, "Oh, Mr. Chamberlain, have you seen our little brown teapot? I can't find it anywhere." That brought them all back to their senses, and relieved a position which was rapidly becoming strained. I had that story from one who was present at the gathering.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF SENATE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, June 11.

The second annual meeting of the Senate of the Indian Women's University commenced on 9th June and closed last evening. The Chancellor, Dr. Sir Ram Krishna Bhandarkar, presided. Prof. Divekar, the Registrar, having read the report, the same was adopted. On the motion of Mr. Apte, Prof. Karve then submitted statements of accounts to the end of the last year which showed the University possessed Rs. 31,000 as its permanent fund.

Prof. Limaye's motion regarding the constitution of the University as amended by the Syndicate having been passed, rules and regulations framed by the Syndicate were placed before the meeting and adopted.

Dr. Bhandarkar and the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye were re-appointed Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor respectively for the next year.

OFFER OF BRIBE OF ONE RUPEE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 11.

The Joint Magistrate of Allahabad has delivered judgment in the case in which one Naiden, a party in a suit before Mr. Baejel, Additional Munsiff of Allahabad, was charged with offering him in open court one rupee as a bribe. The accused in defence stated he was told by a man in the Court verandah that he must give one rupee as "Peshkars Haq" which he thought was lawful charge when his case was called on. He went up and offered the rupee.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25.

BRITISH FIGHTING AT MESSINES.

FRENCH ATTACK ON NIEUPORT LES BAINS.

CRISIS IN SPAIN.

FIGHTING AT MESSINES.

GERMAN "TRUTHS" ANALYSED.

HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES.

ATTACK CARRIED OUT WITH PERFECT ACCURCY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 10.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 11.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters dissects the German communiques on the fighting at Messines, which contain an extraordinary number of misstatements and belittle the brilliant British result.

Referring to the assertion that the British losses exceeded the German, the correspondent mentions that ten thousand British failed to respond to the roll call up to the evening of the 8th of whom, computing by past experience, sixty per cent. would walk in wounded and a large proportion of the remainder be able to rejoin later. The fact remains that owing to the overwhelming effect of the artillery upon the enemy gunfire and a comparatively weak infantry resistance the Messines ridge was captured extraordinarily lightly.

EXTENT OF ENEMY LOSSES.

On the contrary, the extent of enemy losses is shown by the fact that there were only three survivors of half a battalion from one of our explosions. We know that four utterly exhausted Bavarian divisions had to be relieved on the 7th and we know that whole terraces of dugouts were smothered under perfect little avalanches of churned earth. These were probably full of Germans sheltering from the shells which destroyed them in a still more horrible manner. Many dead machine-gunners strapped to their machines were discovered among debris, bearing out a previously discredited statement.

PALM OF VICTORY TO ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The Anzacs, the Irishmen, the Highlanders and the backbone of the army, namely 'the good old English line regiments' did magnificently at Messines, but the palm of victory goes to the Royal Artillery. So perfectly to the time table was the whole attack carried out that there was not an interval of ten seconds between the time the infantry were scheduled to follow the barrage into enemy trenches and sending up of rockets denoting that the objective was attained.

SUCCESSFUL RAID SOUTH OF SOUCHEZ.

SIX ENEMY AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 10.
Recd. 12-0 noon, June 11.

A British comuniqué says, there has been no further counter-attack southward of Ypres but the enemy artillery was active here also in the neighbourhood of Fontaincelles and Croisilles.

We made a successful raid southward of the Souchez River. We brought down six aeroplanes and drove down three others out of control. Three of ours are missing.

GRIM DETERMINATION TO REACH THE ENEMY.

REMARKABLE KEENNESS OF OUR MEN

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 5-40 p.m., June 11.

Correspondents at Headquarters describe the grim determination to reach the enemy which was shown in many ways.

A gunner subaltern went forward with the first infantry to establish new observation posts in the enemy's lines. He was so anxious to pick a site that he arrived at a German trench ahead of the infantry. He dashed into the first dugout, killed two occupants, and stunned the third, and then killed two more coming from the trench. The subaltern was ready to serve guns simultaneously as the capture of the trench was completed. The keenness of the men baffles description.

The northern battalion broke all records by digging a six foot ditch to the top of the Messines Ridge and beyond, and the New Zealanders and the Australians dug three lines of new trenches to the depth of six and eight feet within six hours of the capture of the ground.

Correspondents state that our flying men completely overwhelmed the enemy in air. One attacked an aerodrome from below the level of sheds. When a machine gun opened on him he turned on it like a hawk, and scattered the crew, and then returned to the aerodrome and finished it off.

Another pilot saw four gun teams ahead. He fired at and dispersed the drivers, and then flew into a column of five hundred infantry, and scattered them in all directions. Having used up all his ammunition, he fired his signalling rockets. One air squadron sent back signals resulting in the silencing of seventy-two batteries, and one brigade took in four hundred calls resulting in 160 direct hits.

FRENCH ATTACK IN NIEUPORT-LES-BAINS

GERMAN TRENCHES SEVERELY DAMAGED.

TWENTY-ONE AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN IN 7 DAYS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 3.45 p.m., June 11.

A French communiqué says violent artillery attack in the sector of Nieuport-les-Bains in Belgium severely damaged German trenches.

Twenty-one enemy aeroplanes were brought down and two captive balloons descended in flames during the week ending 7th June.

MINISTRY OF FOOD CONTROL.

PERSONNEL AND POLICY IN MELTING POT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June, 9.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., June 11.

Speaking at Guildford Captain Bathurst, M.P., said that the personnel and policy of the Ministry of Food Control were in the meltingpot if, as was rumoured, its duties were to be committed to the Board. It must not delay in grappling with inequality of distribution of sugar and with profiteering especially in meat. It might be necessary for Government specially to supply the poor with food under cost. The danger of starvation had been removed and thanks to the United States' assistance we should probably have a sufficiency of grain till the harvest with a small reserve.

He himself had been ordered complete rest.

LATE MAJOR REDMOND.

TOUCHING REFERENCES BY KING AND PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 3-45 p.m. June 11.

The King has wired to Mr. Redmond: "I am grieved to hear of the death of Major Redmond who has given gallant service and noble example in the War."

Mr. Lloyd George has wired "No man ever won the affection of the House of Commons more completely without surrendering an iota of his political faith."

A GERMAN NEWSPAPER SUPPRESSED.

FOR PUBLISHING REPORTS OF AUSTRIAN PEACE DEPUTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 10-40 p.m., June 11.

Saturday's "Berlin Lokalanzeiger" was suppressed for printing and publishing the reports of the arrival of Austrian military peace deputation in Petrograd.

GERMAN STAFF CAR BOMBED.

FOUR OFFICERS FOUND DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 10.
Recd. 12-0 noon, June 11.

It transpires that four officers in a German staff car, which, as cabled yesterday, was attacked at close range by an aeroplane, were found dead, riddled with shot, alongside the overturned automobile.

RECIPROCAL ARTILLERY FIRING.

SUCCESSFUL RAID NEAR LA BASSEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 10-40 p.m., June 11.

Field-Marshal Haig this afternoon says:—There has been considerable reciprocal artillery firing south of Ypres and east of Epehy, where we dispersed hostile assemblies. We made a successful raid south-west of La Bassée, damaging trenches and mine-galleries.

We also made raids east of Vermelles and south of Armentieres.

We slightly advanced our line south of Messines.

AMERICA'S WAR AIMS.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S NOTE TO RUSSIA.

FIGHTING FOR LIBERTY OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

"WRONGS MUST BE RIGHTED."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, June 10.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 11.

The following is the text of President Wilson's communication to the Russian Government which the American Ambassador delivered in Petrograd.

"In view of the approaching visit of the American delegation to Russia to express the deep friendship of the American people for the people of Russia and to discuss the best practical means of co-operation between the two peoples carrying on the present struggle for the freedom of all peoples to a successful consummation, it seems opportune and appropriate to restate in the light of this new partnership the objects which the United States had in mind in entering the war. Those objects have been very much beclouded during the past few weeks by mistaken and misleading statements, and the issues at stake are too momentous, too tremendous, too significant for the whole human race to permit of any misinterpretations or misunderstandings, however slight, to remain uncorrected for a moment.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA.

The War has begun to go against Germany and in their desperate desire to escape the inevitable, ultimate defeat, those in authority in Germany are using every possible instrumentality, are utilising even the influence of groups and parties among their own subjects to whom they have never been just or fair or even tolerant, to promote a propaganda on both sides of the sea, which will preserve for them their influence at home and power abroad to the undoing of the very men they are using.

AMERICA'S POSITION.

The position of America in this war is so clearly avowed that no man can be excused for mistaking it; she seeks no material profit or aggrandisement of any kind; she is fighting for no advantage or selfish object of her own, but for the liberation of peoples everywhere from the agressions of an autocratic force. The ruling classes in Germany, have recently begun to profess a like liberality and justice of purpose but only to preserve the power which they have set up in Germany and the selfish advantages which they have wrongly gained for themselves, and their private projects of power all the way from Berlin to Bagdad and beyond.

MESHES OF THE NET OF INTRIGUE TO BE BROKEN.

Government after government has by their influence, without an open conquest of its territory, been linked together in a net of intrigue directed against nothing less than the peace and liberty of the world. Meshes of that net must be broken, but they cannot be broken unless the wrongs already done are undone and adequate measures must be taken to prevent it from ever again being rewoven or repaired.

THE *STATUS QUO ANTE*.

Of course, the Imperial German Government and those whom it is using for their own undoing is seeking to obtain pledges that the war will end in the restoration of the *status quo ante*. It was *status quo ante* out of which this iniquitous war issued forth—the power of the Imperial German Government within the Empire and its widespread domination and influence outside that Empire. That status must be altered, in such a fashion as to prevent any such hideous thing ever happening again.

We are fighting again for the liberty of self-government and the undictated development of all peoples, and every feature of settlement that concludes this war must be conceived and executed for that purpose. The wrongs must first be righted and then adequate safeguards must be created to prevent their being re-committed. We ought not to consider any remedies merely because they have a pleasing, sonorous sound; practical questions can be settled only by practical means.

PRINCIPLES OF READJUSTMENT.

Phrases will not accomplish this result. Effective readjustments will and whatever readjustments are necessary must be made, but they must follow a principle, and that principle is plain:—no people must be forced under a sovereignty under which it does not wish to live; no territory must change hands except for the purpose of securing those who inhabit it a fair chance of life and liberty; no indemnities must be insisted on except those that constitute payment for the manifest wrongs done; no readjustments of power must be made except such as will tend to secure the future peace of the world and the future welfare and happiness of its peoples; and then the free peoples of the world must draw together in a common covenant, some genuine practical cooperation that will in effect combine their force to secure peace and justice in dealings of nations with one another.

WORKABLE PARTNERSHIP OF NATIONS.

The brotherhood of mankind must no longer be a fair but empty phrase, it must be given a structure of force and reality, nations must realise their common life and effect a workable partnership to secure that life against aggressions of an autocratic, self-pleasing power. For these things we can afford to pour out blood and treasure, for these are things we have always professed to desire and unless we pour out blood and treasure now and succeed we may never be able to unite or show a conquering force again in the great cause of human liberty.

"IF WE STAND TOGETHER VICTORY IS CERTAIN."

The day has come to conquer or submit. If force and autocracy can divide us they will overcome us, if we stand together victory is certain and the liberty which victory will secure. We can afford then to be generous but cannot afford then or now to be weak or omit any single guarantee of justice and security.

SPANISH CRISIS.

GOVERNMENT VS. ARMY.

PROPOSAL TO CLEANSE THE ADMINISTRATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, June 10.
Recd. 8 a.m. June 11.

A Spanish crisis has arisen due to differences between the Government and the Army. It transpires that General Marina sent a letter to the Cabinet requesting its immediate approval of the recommendations of the Infantry Defence Council without modification. It is stated that the recommendations are justified by intolerable abuses and the military propose cleansing the system of administration by the removal of politicians oscillating between despotism and supineness. Other sections are following the example of the military. It is believed that Senor Dato will form a cabinet.

EX-PREMIER REFUSES TO RECONSIDER RESIGNATION.

SENOR DATO APPOINTED PREMIER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, June 11.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., June 11.

The Premier has refused to reconsider his resignation and the King has summoned Senor Dato.

MADRID, June 11.
Recd. 3.45 p.m., June 11.
LATER.

Senor Dato has accepted the Premiership.

RESIGNATION OF SPANISH CABINET.

CROWN TO CONSULT PUBLIC OPINION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, June 10.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., June 11.

After the resignation of the Cabinet the Premier told pressmen that the Government deemed it its duty to allow the Crown to consult public opinion.

HUNGARIAN POLITICAL CRISIS

DEMOCRATISATION OF GOVERNMENT IS PROGRESSING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 10.
Recd. 8 a.m. June 11.

The Hungarian political crisis has taken a surprising turn. Democratisation of the Government through universal secret ballot is progressing. Count Esterhazy, the new Hungarian Premier, is a moderate statesman.

THE NEW HUNGARIAN PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ZURICH, June 11.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., June 11.

The new Hungarian Premier, Esterhazy is only thirty-six. He spent two years at Oxford and occupies a middle position between Constitutionalists and Governmentalists. He has always followed a strong pro-British policy.

RUSSIA'S NEED FOR WARLIKE ACTION.

SIR GEORGE BUCHANAN'S ELOQUENT APPEAL.

"SHE MUST CONSOLIDATE HER NEW-WON FREEDOM."

THE FALLACY OF GERMAN FRATERNISING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, June 11.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 11.

A great public meeting was held here to discuss the position of the Allies and the war. It was presided over by M. Rodzianko and attended by Sir George Buchanan, British Ambassador, the French Minister, M. Thomas and the Belgian and the Italian representatives.

Sir George Buchanan, in an eloquent appeal for warlike action said he had always combated the forces of reaction of the old regime and had tried to impress upon the ex-Tsar that irresponsible autocracy was an anachronism which could not endure. Russia had won full liberties in a single week but must consolidate her new-won freedom if she would keep it. The enemy must be driven out from the national territory. The French and the British democracies were holding and driving back the main German forces, shedding their blood not only in the defence of their national patrimony but to safeguard the new-born Russian liberties.

If the Germans had not transferred large numbers of troops westward it might have gone hard with free Russia. "We look to you now to help to relieve the constant pressure on our front by taking the offensive and bringing the war to a speedy end."

A WARNING.

Sir George Buchanan uttered a warning against the utopian fallacy that peace was attainable by fraternising, which the Germans encouraged to demoralise the Russians. If we were fighting for capitalistic or imperialistic aims five million Britons would not have volunteered in the war. Free democracies forming the great commonwealth of British nations were absolutely united in recognising the justice of our cause. Nothing in our policy was incongruous with the policy of no annexations and no indemnities.

FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.

DECISION OF RUSSIAN PEASANTS' CONGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, June 11.
Recd. 3-45 p.m. June 11.

The Congress of peasants' delegates from the whole of Russia has passed a resolution in favour of federal democratic republic.

A Comission engaged in framing law relating to the Constituent assembly has decided that voters aged eighteen shall receive franchise.

MR. GEORGE ROBERTS AND MRS. PANKHURST.

SEAMEN'S REFUSAL TO CONVEY TO RUSSIAN CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 3-45 p.m. June 11.

Among the delegates to the Russian conference whom the seamen are refusing to convey are Mr George Roberts M.P. and Mrs. Pankhurst.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALDS' VISIT TO PETROGRAD.

PROTEST MEETING IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 10.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., June 11.

At a meeting in Trafalgar Square, to-day, to protest against Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's visit to Petrograd, the following telegram was read from a branch of Seamen's and Firemen's Union:—"We have Macdonald and Jowett prisoners. Crew refuses to sail with them." (Cheers).

MUTINY IN RUSSIAN ARMY.

FOUR REGIMENTS DISBANDED.

RING-LEADERS TO BE COURT-MARTIALLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, June 9.
Recd. 3.45 p.m., June 11.

Four regiments of the Seventh army mutined and one of them arrested its officers. The War Minister has ordered regiments to be disbanded and the ring-leaders to be coure-martialled.

KRONSTADT SOLDIERS' AND WORKMENS' COUNCIL.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, June 10.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., June 11.

The Kronstadt Council of Soldiers' and Werkmen's Delegates having reaffirmed its independence, the Provisional Government has announced that drastic measures are necessary. Therefore, it has proclaimed that the citizens of Kronstadt must unhesitatingly obey all orders of the Provisional Government.

APPEAL TO OBEY PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

LATER.

The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has communicated to all Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and to Committees of Kronstadt Forts and of the Baltic Fleet, resolutions summoning all the citizens of Kronstadt immediately and unconditionally to obey all orders of the Provisional Government. The refusal of the citizens of Kronstadt to recognise the authority of the Provisional Government is described as defection from revolutionary democracy and as domination of anarchy.

CONSCRIPTION IN CANADA.

MOVEMENT FOR FORMATION OF LIBERAL-UNIONIST PARTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TORONTO, June 11.
Recd. 3-45 p.m. June 11.

A mass meeting of the Liberals enthusiastically endorsed the policy of conscription. The movement is spreading for the formation of Liberal Unionist party to support Sir Robert Borden's selective conscription.

THE VENEZELOS GOVERNMENT.

JAPAN'S RECOGNITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAIRO, June 10.
Recd. 12-0 noon, June 11.

Japan has recognised the Venezelos Government.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION IN INDIA.

ALL-INDIA MOVEMENT TO FURTHER THE CAUSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, June 11.

It is proposed to start an All-India movement to educate people and to further the cause of women's education in India. Mr. B. K. Jeyser, Editor of the "Mysore Social Review," is working to bring the organisation into being. Among those who have expressed sympathy with the objects of the movement and promised to cooperate in its work are Mrs. Blair, daughter of the late, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee who is the Corresponding Secretary of the Indian Women's Education Association in England, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar and Mrs. Kamala Sathianathan. In a letter to the "Review" Mrs. Blair writes from Liverpool about the British women's activities on behalf of the women's education in India. There are four associations working for this purpose in England. Indian Women's Education Association provides Indian teachers trained in England for Indian schools until such time as there shall be established training colleges in India up to the level of those in England. When many girls have been trained, it is hoped to be able to establish training colleges in India in each big centre. The Association also aims at instituting enquiries into the state of education of women in India, finally it hopes to take such measures as may be deemed advisable to invite Government co-operation in these aims. The Association has already trained one girl as a teacher, and another has just joined for training. The Association is also administering the Gokhale Education Fund started by Sir William Wedderburn in mtmory of the late Mr. Gokhale.

MUNICIPAL REFORM FOR BOMBAY.

DR. SUKHIA'S MOTION

DISCUSSION IN THE CORPORATION.

THE J. P. CAUCUS.

AN OBSOLETE FRANCHISE.

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday under the Presidency of Mr. J. A. D. McBain, a long discussion took place on a proposition moved by Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia regarding the Constitution of the Corporation.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha on entering the hall was greeted with applause and the President congratulated him on the high honour conferred upon him by Government.

The Corporation recorded the following telegram to the President from H. E. the Viceroy in connection with the resolution of condolence passed by that body on the death of His Excellency's son: "We are both deeply grateful for kind sympathy of the Bombay Municipal Corporation."

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved:

"That the Corporation have learnt with regret of the death, on the 14th May 1917, of Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cassmathji who, as a member of the Corporation for 17 years and a member of the Schools Committee for 14 years and generally as a public spirited citizen, rendered useful services to the City; and that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement."

Dr. Dadachanji said the late Rao Bahadur Dhakji took a very active part in their deliberations from the very beginning of his becoming a member of the Corporation. He also took a prominent part in questions affecting the general public. He proved himself a useful Corporator and they all mourned his loss.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik, seconding the proposition, paid a tribute to the late Rao Bahadur Dhakji's work on the Schools' Committee.

Dr. J. J. Cursetji also referred to the loss sustained by the Corporation in the death of Rao Bahadur Dhakji.

The President endorsed the expressions that had fallen from the previous speakers and said Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cassinathji had done really good work on the Corporation.

The proposition was carried.

CONGRATULATIONS TO SIR D. E. WACHA.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha entered the Corporation Hall at this stage and was received with loud applause by the Corporators present.

The President said that since they had last met one of their most esteemed and respected colleagues had been highly honoured by His Majesty the King-Emperor. He knew they would all agree with him when he said that Sir Dinshaw richly deserved the honour and that no man could have deserved it better than Sir Dinshaw. The work that Sir Dinshaw had done on the Corporation was well-known to them. They were equally familiar with his great activities outside the Corporation, and he (the speaker) therefore need not dilate upon them. There was no citizen who had laboured more zealously and disinterestedly than Sir Dinshaw Wacha. (Applause). Speaking personally he could say that he had never had a truer friend or one to whom he could go for advice with greater confidence than Sir Dinshaw. It was a great satisfaction to know that Government had honoured a citizen who was universally respected. He conveyed to Sir Dinshaw the warmest congratulations of the Corporation. (Loud applause).

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha said he was very grateful to the President for the kind words in which he had spoken of him. He would only say this much that whatever he had done had been a labour of love to him. He had done his duty to the city and would continue to serve it to the best of his ability.

PROPOSAL TO RAISE TRAM-FARES.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Postwalla stating that he made a proposal to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company to raise the tramway fares by 25 per cent. "for the good of the Financial Department," but that the Managing Director of the Company has informed him in reply that his patriotic suggestion is not practicable for many reasons as he would find if he referred the proposal to the Corporation without whose previous sanction the fares could not be increased. He forwarded copy of a correspondence with the Tramways Company and added that if his suggestion is carried out the "Finance Department" will be benefited by about Rs. 2,250 per day.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji moved that the letter be recorded, as it did not require further consideration on their part.

Dr. D. B. Master seconded and the motion was passed.

DR. SUKHIA'S REFORM PROPOSALS.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved:

"(a) That it is the deliberate and strong opinion of the Corporation that the time has arrived when the first principles of local self-government enunciated in the Despatches and Resolutions of the Local and Imperial Governments of the country should be recognised, viz., that all members of all the local self-governing bodies should be elected by the people wherever wholly elective bodies would not be impracticable, and it must be the rule rather than the exception that local self-governing bodies should be wholly elective.

"(b) That the President be requested to communicate the above-stated resolution to Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor of the Bombay Presidency."

He said this proposition ought to have been brought before, and passed by, the Corporation long ago. Out of 72 members of the Corporation only 36 were elected by the public. When the Act was passed it was understood that if the Bombay Corporation showed their mettle the elective majority was to be increased. The present system of election was worse than nomination. On the last occasion a European gentleman came to him and asked him whether a certain person's name was included in the ticket, which he held in his hand. That gentleman did not know the man to whom he wanted to give his vote, but he did vote for him, because his name stood on the ticket. It was a patent fact that Government officers discounted this sort of thing; still some of the members formed themselves into a caucus and voted for their men. Able and popular men were thrown out, like the Hon. Mr. Mathuradas Ramji, last time, merely because their names were not included in the ticket. In other municipalities two-thirds of the members were elected and one-third nominated. If this happened in other municipalities why should not it be the rule in the city of Bombay which was the first city in the Indian Empire. The Bombay Government and the Governors of the Presidency time after time had said that the Bombay Corporation was a model institution in the Presidency.

Mr. J. A. Wadia: Then why do you want a change?

Dr. Sukhia said they wanted a change because they wanted to get through the front door, and not through the back one. He was sure that Mr. Wadia as a self-respecting member would not like to come the back door. There were about 300 Indian J.P.'s and about 262 Europeans including Jews and Indian Christians. These 500 men returned 16 members; if these men had carried out their work faithfully and honestly he would not have raised his voice in protest, but they formed themselves into caucuses year after year and sent up their own men. That was a state of things which a progressive city like Bombay should not tolerate. Many of these J.P.'s paid taxes and thus they had double votes, which was a thing condemned by the Government in principle. But many of them paid no taxes at all; still they returned 16 members, without contributing a single pice to the municipal coffers. The J.P.'s had no claim at all and they must go away. Even Municipalities like Poona and Ahmedabad had two-thirds elective majorities.

Mr. Wadia: Ahmedabad has no Municipality at all.

Dr. Sukhia: The Ahmedabad Municipality was suspended because the nominated members would not allow the elected members to do their work properly!

Continuing, Dr. Sukhia said the Government had condemned this principle of nomination and re-nomination, but in practice the same nominated members were sent back to the Corporation year after year, whom Dr. Sukhia called "old fogies."

The Justices' electorate should no longer be tolerated in Bombay. As a minimum they should have three-fourths of the number of corporators elected by the ratepayers and graduates. This would not leave the Justices of the Peace out altogether because those of them who paid municipal rates could exercise the franchise in ward elections and get themselves elected. The speaker quoted passages from Government resolutions on the question of Self-Government. He said nearly thirty years had passed since the memorable despatch of Lord Ripon's Government and during all that period nothing had been done to increase the elective principle on the Bombay Corporation represented by the representatives of the rate-payers. It had been pointed out in one of these despatches that election by the wishes of the people was the ultimate object to be secured. He would altogether do away with the Justices' electorate. He did not understand why the Justices should be allowed to have double-voting. Were they celestial beings that they should have the power to vote both at the Justices' and the Rate-payers' elections? They might continue to have the Government nominees, but the Justices' electorate should be done away with altogether.

Mr. S. D. Navalkar seconded the proposition.

HON. MR. PHIROZE SETHNA OPPOSES.

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna opposed the motion. He thought the proposition was out of order because it asked this Corporation to represent to the Local and Imperial Governments that all members of all the local self-governing bodies in the whole of the country should be elected by the people. Now this embraced nearly 1,500 municipal bodies in this country and this being a resolution extraneous to the Bombay Corporation should not be passed by that body. If they rejected the resolution they would be following the course they had adopted when the Surat Municipality addressed them over the question of holding a conference. It would have been another matter if the proposition had been confined to the constitution of this Corporation. It was not competent for this Corporation to go to the higher authorities on a question affecting municipal bodies in all parts of the country. Dr. Sukhia had inveighed against the caucus, but he seemed to forget that he himself had formed a caucus in the Fort Ward municipal election.

Dr. Sukhia: Question!

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze Sethna further said, Dr. Sukhia had urged that old members should not be re-nominated year after year. He asked Dr. Sukhia to put this admirable suggestion into effect by not coming forward as a candidate at the next municipal elections as he was an old corporator now. (Laughter.) The Justices were really elected members and if they considered them in this light they would find that the proposition of elected members of the Corporation was about the same as that of the members of the Poona, Surat, Ahmedabad and other Municipalities.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy, supporting the proposition, said members elected by the Justices did not care much for the business of the Corporation. They very rarely attended their meetings and when they did they almost invariably adjourned to the tea room after a five minutes' stay. (Laughter.)

"THE CREAM OF THE COMMUNITY."

Mr. J. A. Wadia said, Dr. Sukhia was not logical. He had repeatedly stated that the different Governors and Viceroys had praised this Municipality often. Then why did he want a change at all? When Lord Curzon applied the pruning knife to other Corporations, Bombay Municipality escaped its attention, and that might have been, because there were nominees of the Government and the Justices. He thought the Justices were the cream of the community!

Dr. Sukhia: Here is the cream; look at his face. (Loud laughter.)

Continuing Mr. Wadia said the very anxiety of the people to get on the list of J.P.'s showed how important a body they were. He had himself on occasion to stand as a rate-payers' candidate, but he had had enough of it, and he would always like to elect by the J.P.'s. Personally, said Mr. be elected by the J.P.'s. Personally, said Mr. Caucus. But there were caucuses everywhere, and even Dr. Sukhia had a caucus among the rate-payers of the Fort Ward. Even in the Ripon Club there was a caucus. The nominees of the J.P.'s compared very well with other members. One of the most esteemed members of the Corporation was sent up by the Justices. He thought the landlords were over-represented in the Corporation and their representation should be diminished, because all the present evils in Bombay were due to them. The shortage of water supply and many other evils Mr. Wadia laid at the door of the landlords. But after all who paid the taxes, not the landlords, but the tenants, and they should have the votes and not the house-owners.

The Corporation then adjourned to 21st June.

MESSRS KEMP & CO. LTD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have just seen the letter appearing in your paper under the signature of Mr. Fraser the General Manager of the Company.

The letter refers to me personally and to the "attitude adopted towards the Directorate" and to what Mr. Fraser calls my failure "to obtain re-election as Director" at the last Annual Meeting of the Company and under the circumstances I hope you will in fairness to me insert this letter so that the public may know what the real reasons of my opposition to the present Directorate are and how my rejection at the last Annual Meeting was brought about.

Just half an hour before the General Meeting there was a Meeting of the Board at which my election was unanimously recommended. Not one of my Co-Directors had a word to say against me then. At the General Meeting, Mr. Wright, one of the Directors, moved that Dr. Shantaram and myself who were the retiring Directors be re-elected. To this an amendment was moved by one Mr. Guthrie who had just purchased two shares a few months before the Meeting, that Dr. Shantaram alone be re-elected. This was supported by all the members of the staff who were present and also by Mr. Fraser, the manager, although he had a few minutes before been, as a Director, party to the resolution of the Board for my re-election; and not one of the Directors except Mr. Wright supported my re-election. Thus the other Directors recommended my election at the Meeting of the Board and then supported or connived at my rejection at the General Meeting and this left no doubt that the whole thing was pre-arranged by the Staff with the support or connivance of my Co-Directors. The subsequent conduct of the Board confirmed my suspicion. At first they said they did not even know that any such amendment was to be moved. However, when a number of Shareholders sent in representations against my removal and urged that I should be elected to fill in a vacancy which had taken place, the Directors openly attacked me and stated that they would decline to work with me. This clearly exposed their real attitude. They first tried to manoeuvre to get rid of me without anyone knowing that they were behind the movement and expressed their surprise at the amendment and then openly admitted that they objected to presence at the Board. This will be sufficient to show how and by what means what Mr. Fraser calls my "failure to obtain re-election" was brought about.

As the letter is already sufficiently long for your columns I will stop here and with your permission write to-morrow as to the real causes of the opposition of the Staff and of my Co-Directors to my presence at the Board.—Yours, etc.,

R. E. BHARUCHA.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 11.

In the share market to-day there was a good demand for jute shares and prices ruled firm. A good deal of business was done in coal shares, prices ruling firmer. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Baraboni 15-8, 15-12; Benakuri 10-4; Bengal Giridih 22-8, 22-12; Equitable ord 50-8, 51; Ghusick 20-4, 20-8; Gopalichuck 10-6, 10-10; Jumoni 9-8, 9-10, 9-12; Lakurka 41-8; Nazira 18, 18-4; New Tetturya 15-8; North Damuda 11-8, 11-12; Ondal ord 14-12, 15-2, 15-6; Phularitand 8-10 to 9-4; Raneegunge 37-8, 37-12; Royal 5-4; Samla Kendra 18-12 s.l.; Satpukuria 10, 10-4; Standard 44; Sutkidih 15; Sijua 16, 16-4.

Jute:—Alliance ord 370 s.l., 365; Auckland ord 220-8, 222; Barnagore ord 97; Belvedere ord 367, 370, 373; Budge-Budge ord 362, 355; Clive ord 142-8 to 147, 146, 145, 144, 145, 144-8; Dalhousie ord 310, 312; Empire ord 38-8 s.l.; Fort Gloster ord 455; Hooghly ord 60, 61, 62-4; Howrah ord 286, 287 s.l.; Kanknarrah ord 430, 432, 435, 437-8; Kinnison ord 530, 533; New Central ord 345, 350; Northbrook ord 31-12, 32-4, 32-8; Reliance ord 265 s.l.; Standard ord 357, 359; Union ord 485, 487-8.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 65-8 to Rs. 66-14 and small lots were done at Rs. 67-2 to Rs. 67-6.

PARSIS AND THE INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The recent Resolution of the Government of India on the subject of recruitment for the Indian Defence Force strikes a despondent and somewhat pathetic note. The Governor-General in Council deplores the very feeble response made by Indians to the call for military service, and declares in effect that a great opportunity is being missed through the impatience and short-sightedness of the people of India. This statement of the case has been dealt with in more than one place, and it is not my purpose to go over the old ground, beyond saying that if the Government had displayed a statesmanship worthy of the occasion, the response of young India would have been such as would have struck the imagination of the Empire. But that unfortunately was not to be, and the question now is whether our countrymen will not for a moment leave aside their grievances and come forward to do their little bit at this critical juncture in the history of the world. I for one firmly believe, that, notwithstanding the halting way in which the door has been opened to them, a great opportunity has presented itself to the people of this country, and it is devoutly to be hoped that they will seize it, mindful only of what they owe to themselves, their country and their King. I appeal particularly to the Parsis to rise to the occasion, and to strive, in a spirit of healthy rivalry, to maintain the position which they have long occupied in the van-guard of the country's progress. As is generally known, a Committee with Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy at its head, has for some time been trying to rouse the community to a sense of the importance of the occasion, and the necessity of forming a correct appreciation of the situation. In spite of a certain excusable lack of enthusiasm for the movement, which the Parsis have evinced along with their sister communities, the Committee has persevered, and succeeded in influencing many young men not to let their dissatisfaction with the conditions of service come in the way of their patriotism and duty to the Empire. Among other things, intending recruits have been assured that every endeavour will be made to see that neither they nor their families have to suffer through their absence on military duty. To their credit it must be said that only those who need assistance have asked for it, the rest declining all offers of help, and agreeing to serve on the terms and conditions explained to them. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, the Committee's endeavour at promoting recruitment may be said to have met with a fair measure of success But what has been achieved so far can certainly not be regarded as the maximum effort of which the community is capable, and there is still enough material to draw upon. And we hope that, with the co-operation of the leaders of our community and the press, we shall get at the mass of our people and obtain the numbers we want. To a high-spirited race like the Parsis, a call to military service cannot be addressed in vain. The conditions of service are well known, and with certain modifications as to details which may be expected to be made, they will be found to entail the minimum inconvenience and disturbance of civil avocations to those who enlist. What is really wanted is a spirit of service and sacrifice, and a clear conception of the future with all its possibilities. As foreshadowed in the Resolution of the Government of India, though very vaguely, the establishment of the Indian Defence Force may lead in the near future to the opening out of honourable military careers for the youths of the country. When that day comes, the Parsis may be expected to turn their attention eagerly to a sphere so congenial to their temperament, and calculated among other things to have far-reaching effects on the decaying physique of the race. They have hitherto enjoyed the privilege of becoming members of volunteer corps in various centres in India, and they have long been anxious for the extension of the privilege to the Parsis of Bombay. Let them now show, that when it comes to regular military service, they are prepared to do their bit, and in their own little way to help the Empire to fight the greatest enemy to civilization that has appeared since the barbarian hordes overran the Roman Empire.—Yours, etc.,

H. P. MODY.

ATTEMPT TO SEIZE FRENCH TERRITORY AT DACCA,

ACCUSED CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 11.

The Deputy Magistrate of Hughli is engaged in hearing a remarkable case in which one Romanath Roy, a contractor of Dacca, is charged with forging official document in his attempt to seize French territory. The case for the prosecution is that, there is a plot of land about sixty-six *bighas* in Dacca belonging to the French Government, known as Farasi Bag and is in the possession of a number of tenants. It was alleged that the accused at first had it proclaimed by beat of drum that the French Government wanted the exclusive possession of the land for military purposes. Some tenants quitted, but the Christian tenants did not leave their holdings. Then notices purporting to have been issued by the French Government were received by the tenants, and they dimolished their houses and removed elsewhere. The matter was brought to the notice of the District Magistrate of Dacca who held an enquiry. The accused gave the magistrate to understand that he had got a settlement from the French Government, and a deed of authority would be sent shortly from Chandernagore. The deed was subsequently found, and it transpired that the French Government had never executed such a document. This led to the prosecution of the accused. The case is proceeding.

THE MATHERAN LUCKY BAG

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Herewith I beg to send you a supplementary list of the gifts and donations for the Matheran Lucky Bag, which I hope you will kindly publish in your paper. I take this opportunity of acknowledging in public my thanks to the G. I. P. R. and the Matheran Steam Tramway Companies for forwarding the gifts free of charge from and to Bombay and to Messrs. Jehangir B. Murzban & Co., for doing all the printing work gratis. My best thanks are also due to H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi for substantial help given me; also to Mrs. J. M. Cursetjee, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Dr. M. E. Pavri, Mr. S. B. Billimoria, Mr. N. H. Lord and the other ladies and gentlemen of all communities, including the various firms who helped me in my work.

The following are the items of receipts:—

Rs. 4,825 Sale of Tickets.
Rs. 4,557 Donations.
Rs. 3,283 First Auction Sale.
Rs. 304-8 Second Auction Sale.
Rs. 11-8 Sale of flowers at the Auction Sale.

Total Rs. 12,901.

This sum will be forwarded, when collected, without any deduction of expenses, to the Women's Branch of the War Fund.—Yours, etc.,

RUTTENBAI M. KHAREGAT.

Matheran, June 10.

[We regret we have not space to publish the lengthy list of donations which accompanied the above letter.—Editor "B. C."]

RASH MOTOR DRIVING.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, June 11.

Mr. Rolly, Bank Engineer, employed on the Tata Works at Lonawla, was fined Rs. 100 by Mr. Freke, Assistant Collector, Poona, for driving his motor car in a rash and negligent manner whereby he caused injury to a sweeper who was sitting on the curbstone on the road opposite the Sassoon Hospital.

A Rangoon telegram says:—The Burma Oil Company have declared a dividend of 30 per cent. for the year as against 27½ per cent. for the previous year. £200,000 has been carried to the reserve fund.

(Continued from Column 6.)

these diversities have not been great and speaking generally it can be said that the tribunals have carried out their difficult task with great discretion and with the minimum of disturbance to business.

6. *Pari passu* with the work of the exemption tribunals have proceeded the medical examination and posting of men to corps, men who though liable to general military service do not come within certain categories of medical fitness (viz. A. and B) are relegated to reserve companies, while men who are not certified fit to do the training prescribed for a reserve company are excluded from the force altogether.

A FORCE COMPOSED OF THREE CATEGORIES FORMED.

7. There is thus being organised a force composed of three categories. (1) active companies squadrons etc., composed of men who are medically fit between the ages of 18 and 41 and liable for general military service. (2) Reserve companies squadrons etc, composed of others between the ages of 18 and 50 who are fit for training. (3) Cadets.

It is not desirable for military reasons to announce the numbers in each class but the reports of inspecting officers enable it to be said that in the short period of 3 months that has elapsed since the Act came into operation the latter has provided a force of great military potentiality.

8. It is now desired out of the active class to call up certain units to be permanently embodied, these units are not to be called out merely for purpose of training. They have been assigned a definite role in the internal defence of India and their strength has been fixed with regard to the military situation of the Empire as a whole.

TO BE DIVIDED INTO 12 GROUPS.

9. In order to equalise the incidence of service as much as possible it is intended to select for permanent embodiment with units 4 times the strength required at a given time, as by doing this it will be possible to arrange that each man selected will serve only 3 months out of the year. To avoid complete changes of personnel every 3 months the men selected will be divided into 12 groups. As soon as the units are in being, the groups will be called up at intervals of a month to serve for 3 months, but to commence with it will be necessary to call up 3 groups at once and let No. 1 group go after a month and No. 2 group go after two months, their places being taken by No. 4 in the second and No. 5 in the third month.

10. The process of selection for general service units will be as follows:—Officers Commanding corps will first of all make lists of men liable for such service and will arrange the names of men in order of precedence for selection. This they will be able to do from their local knowledge. The lists will be published in corps orders and the men affected will then be able to make any representations they may consider necessary to their Commanding Officer.

11. The lists will then with any amendments that may be made in consequence of such representations be placed before selection committees consisting of one civil and one military official representative and not less than 3 non-official members. Each committee will be given quota which it is expected to raise, and it will, as far as may be, select the numbers required. It will also divide the men among the 12 groups so that the men belonging to one office or business shall not, as far as can be avoided, be called out at the same time.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

ITS GREAT MILITARY POTENTIALITY.

THE THREE CATEGORIES,

TO BE DIVIDED INTO 12 GROUPS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 11.

The following brief account of the progress made in the organisation of the Indian Defence Force is published for general information.—

2. Under the Indian Defence Force Act every European British subject, ordinarily resident in India, who is between the ages of 18 and 41 and is not excepted or exempted, is liable to be called out for general military service in any part of India and to do certain training which comprises preliminary training of 30 to 90 hours according to a man's previous efficiency and a periodical training of four hours a week with a musketry course and attendance in camp. Men between the ages of 41 and 50 are liable to local service only, and while required to do the same preliminary training and musketry as general service men, will on completion of that training perform one hour's drill per week and will not be required to attend camp. Cadets between 16 and 18 are liable for training only.

3. Out of the numbers who submitted Registration forms under the Registration Ordinance it was first necessary to eliminate those who were excepted from liability to military service under the exceptions shown in the Schedule 2nd of the Ordinance. In this connection it is desirable to emphasise the distinction between an exception and an exemption under the Indian Defence Force Act. A person who is excepted by the Schedule referred to, such as a soldier of regular forces, a minister of religion, or any person over 50 is absolutely excluded from any liability under the Act. The District Magistrate and not the exemption tribunal is the deciding authority whether a man is excepted. Exemptions, on the other hand, are granted by Tribunals to persons who are not excepted from the provisions of the Act.

4. To decide the question of exemptions, tribunals were set up throughout India composed in each case of one civil official, one military member, and a non-official, and have now nearly completed their tasks.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MILITARY REPRESENTATIVES.

No attempt was made to dictate to these tribunals the method of performing their quasi-judicial functions, but a military officer was charged to appear before each tribunal and to lay before it the views of the military authorities. The following were the instructions given to the military representatives as to the general considerations which the military authorities held should govern the grant of exemptions.

(1) A man who is liable to general military service may be either relegated to local military service or exempted altogether. Thus there are classes of claims for exemption to be considered. (a) Total exemption, (b) partial exemption, that is exemption from general military service, with liability for local service and in each class of claim there are two main grounds which are likely to be put forward, (c) that a man cannot perform the necessary training, (d) that a man could not in the emergency which would justify calling out the Indian Defence Force leave his civil works.

(2) Against the first of these grounds on which an application for exemption might be made the military representatives were instructed to urge that General Officers Commanding have a wide discretion to vary the conditions of training so as to meet individual cases, such as those of men in out-stations there should be very few, if any cases, in which it should be necessary to give total exemption on the grounds of training difficulties alone. Whether particular exemption on this ground should be opposed would often depend on whether the relaxation of conditions of training that would have to be given would not be so great as to make it better than the man should be put down to local military service, should a tribunal be unwilling to accept the assurance of the military representative that training conditions would be suitably relaxed, some form of conditional exemption should be suggested by the military representatives such as that the person exempted should not be required to be absent on military duty training from his station more than a specified number of days in any month etc.

(3) In the case of claims for exemption from local military service on the ground that such service could not be performed the military representatives were instructed to point out that men will be called up for such service only in the gravest emergency and probably for short periods, and that there were few occupations so important that the task of restoring local order would not be more important.

The military representatives were also instructed that applications for exemptions from general military service must be dealt with in the assumption that men liable to this service may in the event of serious internal disturbance be called away from their civil avocations for considerable periods and it was not in the national interest that a private firm should be exposed to the possibility of having to close down owing to all its European staff being taken away or that the administration of Government should be exposed to serious dislocation.

5. There has been inevitably some diversity in the method adopted by tribunals in dealing with claims for exemption but

(Continued in Column 5.)

The Mysteries of Myra

An Inspiring Novel and Motion Picture Drama

Written by Hereward Carrington,

The Distinguished Authority on Psychic Phenomena.

Dramatized by Charles W. Goddard,

The Well-known Author of "The Perils of Pauline;" "The Exploits of Elaine"; etc.

Everything You Read Here To-day You Can See

Next Week at the OLYMPIA CINEMA, Sandhurst Road in Vivid Motion Pictures.

With Mr. HOWARD ESTABROOK as Dr. Alden,
Miss JEAN SOTHERN as the Charming Myra Maynard.

Next Thursday Another Chapter of "The Mysteries of Myra" and New Pictures.

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

Myra Maynard, a beautiful heiress, is pursued by a band of criminals, known as the Black Order, under the direction of a strange mystic, whose object is to kill the girl by occult means, in order that the legacy of her father, a secret member of the Devil Worshippers, may fall to the evil Order. Arthur Varney, a wealthy club man, is the favored suitor of the girl; in reality he is the tool of the High Master of the Black Order and secretly assists in the evil plot. Dr. Payson Alden, a brilliant young physician, has given up his practice to devote his time to studies in the occult, in spiritualism, hypnotism, and the mysteries of the unseen. He discovers the conspiracy against the girl, and saves her from committing suicide while in a somnabulistic trance. Thwarted, the Devil Worshipp rs attempt to murder the girl by means of a poison powder concealed in the blossom of a strange plant. Alden persuades Myra to allow him to keep the plant in his room overnight. The art of crystal gazing enables Myra to save the doctor from death by asphyxiation. The Devil Worshippers embark on a new and sinister campaign with the unsuspected Varney as the go-between. By means of a scientifically constructed hypnotizing machine, Alden releases the astral body of Myra, which goes in search of her persecutors. The Grand Master is informed of this, and in a terrific mental struggle for the control of Myra's spirit, Alden is all but defeated by the Master. Alden determines to break into the Order and put an end to the nefarious work. He is captured and nearly loses his life, escaping in time to again rescue Myra. Dr. Alden now attempts a second time to raid the Order. Myra is greatly troubled as to his safe return, and sends her astral body in search of him. The Grand Master hypnotizes himself, and in the mental fight which follows, Myra awakes with the spirit of the Grand Master, while the Master now possesses the innocent soul of the girl. The Grand Master next returns Myra's spirit, and receives his proper individually in return, under circumstances which place Myra in his power. But for the timely interference of Dr. Alden, Myra would have been killed. Dr. Alden now calls one new assistant in his efforts to save the girl he loves.

EPISODE SEVEN.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

MISTAKEN INTERVENTION.

Next morning the determined physician was the earliest visitor at Myra's home. "We have come closer and closer to the mystery," he declared "and now I am prepared to end this whole horrible affair as it should be ended."

Myra nodded, but her mother interrupted.

"Dr. Alden, at first I was indignant at your intercession, then sceptical, but now I realize that you have been right," she said. "Yet every time you have tried to fight these unknown people you have involved Myra in greater danger. Wouldn't it be wiser to call a truce with them?"

"My dear lady, a truce with snakes means nothing but death in the end!" he exclaimed. "This wicked man is determined on one thing alone—the destruction of your daughter!"

Myra shuddered instinctively and Alden noticed it with apprehension. It was this bare suggestion of the terror which was underlying the girl's spiritual bravery which prompted him to make the first serious error of his campaign.

Myra's mother persisted.

"It is just this way, Dr. Alden. Whatever, whoever these forces may be—it seems to me that they must be thoroughly frightened and alarmed for their own existence after the battle you have made against them. Would it not be possible to come to some sort of agreement with them?"

"But why?" persisted Alden.

The mother looked at him earnestly and pointed toward the wan face of the girl.

"Can't you see that every day of this terrible strain is eating away Myra's strength and life, Dr. Alden?" she demanded with a gesture of despair.

"Mother I am not at all afraid and I agree with Dr. Alden in every particular," said Myra.

"Well, perhaps, with woman's intuition you are right," he said, reluctantly.

"Of course I am right," declared the older woman, with confidence. "These people are only flesh and blood after all. The first law of nature is self-preservation."

Alden nodded.

"Well, it is my duty to run these scoundrels to earth. Yet if they will spare Miss Myra I might agree. Still I do not know how to reach them."

Mrs. Maynard cast a triumphant glance at him, while Myra hesistated. Her mother walked to the library table.

"Here," she announced proudly, "is the name and address of the most wonderful clairvoyant in the world. I went to ask the advice of a very dear friend of mine. And she told me about Mr. Bert Reese, whom we can visit right this very morning. My friend says that he can get in touch with the living or the dead simply by mental power. I can hardly believe her—and yet for my little Myra I would believe almost anything and try even more. This terrible affair has already taught me that the most believable things were what I used to regard as absolutely preposterous. I hardly know whom to trust."

Alden had taken from her hand the slip of paper which she had drawn from the table drawer.

"I have heard of Mr. Bert Reese, but never met him. He is said to be a wonderful psychic. It is a good idea to see him, at any rate," he admitted.

"Well, I'll do whatever you advise, doctor," said Myra, "but I hate to see your life work all go for naught."

Alden sprang to his feet, nervously.

"We might as well hurry over to see him then," he suggested.

Willis, the butler, obediently brought the wraps, unfortunately overhearing the conversation. In a few minutes they were speeding in the family automobile toward the home of the psychic specialist. And even as they were ascending the steps of Reese's home Arthur Varney was repeating that operation before Myra's residence.

As Willis answered the door he appeared distraught, keen with some mixture of eagerness and fear.

"Is Miss Myra at home?" asked the clubman, entering with his customary assurance.

"No, sir. She and her mother have gone out, sir."

"Where did they go?"

"Out with Dr. Alden," was the grudging reply.

Varney looked startled, but quietly persisted in his interrogation.

"Where did they go?"

Willis hesitated, but Varney smiled condescendingly.

"You know, as Miss Myra's fiance, I have the right to inquire, Willis. She would be very angry with you if you did not tell me where I could find her."

Willis stammered and then became the obedient servant once more as he answered formally:

"I am not sure, sir, but I understood them to say that they were going to see a clairvoyant or some such person. A Mr. Reese. I think it was, sir, but I could not tell you the address, sir, as they did not instruct me."

"A clairvoyant? Bert Reese? Huh!"

Then catching the sharp and questioning look which shone in the servant's eyes, he covered himself.

"What a ridiculous thing! Well, I don't know where they may be, and I suppose I had better wait here. They will be back soon, I am sure, as Myra had an appointment with me."

He tossed his hat and stick to the butler and ensconced himself in a comfortable library chair.

"That is all, Willis," he announced with an irritating attitude of proprietorship. "You may go now."

Willis bowed and left him alone, apparently reading a magazine. But no sooner was Varney alone than he sprang to the telephone. A quick, low-toned call for a certain number—and with eager watchfulness against possible eavesdropping, he began to talk as soon as a familiar voice greeted him.

"Yes, yes, master."

There was a silence, in which the confident attitude was replaced by a certain timidity.

"Yes, master, I will do as you instructed me. But I wish to warn you against a new tack. Alden has taken them to Bert Reese, the clairvoyant. Be on your guard, for this man is determined—even as much as you and I are."

There was an apparently curt command, for Varney's face regisered a new shade of fear as he added: "Yes, master, your commands are life and death—it shall be done!"

As he hung up the receiver he ran noiselessly to the library doors to examine the tapestries and all other possible hiding places of a possible auditor. But on realizing that his message had been safe he lighted a cigarette and resumed an abstracted perusal of the magazine to bide his time.

He had waited for fully ten minutes with no news from Myra when the butler entered.

"Is there anything I can do for you, sir?"

Varney regarded the man with scepticism. Willis seemed too bright-eyed in his solicitude. It were well to dispense with this watch-dog's attention for a brief opinion, he told himself. He drew a banknote from his pocket.

"You are very thoughtful, Willis. You can favor me greatly if you will. I want some cigars and you can obtain them at the tobacco shop down the street. Here is a bill—just keep the change—I want three Havana Marios, Willis. And hurry right back with them."

The butler nodded and left the room with a perceptible glance of suspicion at the visitor. Varney did not mistake it.

"I'll be inclined to attend to you, my faithful flunky," he muttered, with a threatening smile, as he watched the butler disappear down the driveway. "However, I think your developing cleverness will be too late."

Sure that his way was clear, with the other servants busy in the kitchen, Varney slipped noiselessly up the broad stairway to the floor on which were the family bedrooms. He hurried into Myra's boudoir and cautiously opened the door. He entered, looked about and examined the room carefully.

"Ah," he smiled, "I was afraid there were no electric lights up here because the house is old-fashioned. But there are both electric and gas. This is good!"

He examined the lighting fixtures, ascertaining that both the current and the illuminating vapor were in working condition. Then he went to the closet. Opening the doorway of this he searched within and found an electric light arranged so that the garments, so neatly hung within, were of easy access.

"Very convenient," exclaimed the plotter. "Well, here goes for the red rays. The Master said that ultra-violet rays of light would interfere with the astral projection, but that red would be the easiest. I will leave the light lit for future reference."

He unscrewed the ordinary incandescent bulb from the wardrobe socket. From an inside pocket of his coat he drew forth a peculiarly shaped red globe which he substituted for the other. Then, turning on the current, he closed the door and left the room with the same feline caution with which he had entered.

As he peered out of the window of the hall he beheld the figure of Willis hurrying up the driveway. Varney managed to reach the library just in time to assume a non-chalant attitude of absorption in the magazine when the butler quietly let himself in the front doorway.

"Well, Willis, you made a very quick trip. I thought the cigar shop was about two blocks away?"

"Yes, sir," answered Willis, with a cough of deprecation.

"Well, did you get the cigars?"

"No, sir. The man had none left, sir. I'm so sorry, sir."

"Did you get any others, Willis? You know I would have taken a substitute."

"Oh, sir. I thought you would be too particular to do that, sir," he replied. "Shall I send the gardener for some others, sir?"

"No, let it go, Willis. I will go down and get them myself, now," and he walked toward the hallway to look for his coat and hat.

As he turned back on the driveway to look at the mansion he chuckled.

"That old hypocrite never went there. He thought he fooled me. Well, he is guessing, but it will do no good. The Master told me that she would be mine forever and forever in all the ages if we win out. Well, we will win out with the arts and mysteries of the centuries to help us. I wonder what they're doing at that clairvoyant's place?"

He walked on, satisfied.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

THE MENTAL MESSENGER.

Dr. Alden and Myra had followed her mother into the study of the famous clairvoyant.

Alden, after the preliminary introduction, made an explanation of the case which interested the psychic profoundly. The doctor reserved many of the details, but his story was complete enough to win the vital interest of the other man.

"Well, I'll start right away," declared Reese. "Write your message on a piece of paper and I think I can convey it to the leader of this Black Order, no matter where he is."

Alden sat down at a table while the others waited. He used a memorandum pad and with his fountain pen had rapidly limned this simple offer of peace:

"If you will stop your attacks on Miss Myra and others I will agree to leave you in peace.

PAYSON ALDEN."

"Now while I relax in this big chair, just fold it up and hold it against my forehead. You do not need to show it to me now," instructed the clairvoyant, who had already drawn down the shades, leaving the room in a soothing darkness.

Alden obeyed. The clairvoyant closed his eyes and the trio about him were very silent.

Minutes passed, without avail. His face became drawn with the inward struggle which he seemed to be making. He breathed in gasps and even in the dim light of the room Myra saw that he was tensely clutching the leather arm of the big chair with clawing fingers.

"I can't reach him," he muttered, in a half moan. "I can't project it—there is some obstruction."

The minutes seemed to drag into hours, yet there was still failure.

Far away, with thumbs upturned against a sin-seamed jowl, sat the mysterious leader of the devil-worshippers in his characteristic attitude.

Strangely enough he was ensconced in a leaden walled chamber, the door of which was barred. The only ventilation came from a small, slit window in the side of the compartment. On the sill of this lay a small, shiny crystal, different from that of Myra's in that it was of some transparent material entirely black!

The Master gazed fixedly into this sphere and suddenly chuckled with satisfaction. Within the crystal a tiny fleck of white appeared and a note seemed to be unfolding.

"The message!" muttered the black magician. "I am receiving it now, protected against all outside influences."

He read it, repeating the words in an undertone. It was the message from Alden.

He hesitated and gritted his teeth in silent fury as he paused for thought. Then he snarled in that serpent-like hissing voice which was so expressive of the cunning of the mystery workers:

"There can be no truce between the black powers and the white!" was the message which Bert Reese suddenly received and registered on a white pad of paper with his trembling pencil.

"It is from the Black Order!" cried Alden, catching up the paper as Reese opened his eyes.

He read the ominious words and turned to the others with a grave tone in his voice as he added:

"Well, there is the reply. It is to be a battle to the finish from now on. I can see that. Well, so be it. It is better thus. Evil is never conquered by retreat nor scampering away in fright. White magic must win!"

Mrs. Maynard began to weep.

"Oh, doctor, I am so discouraged. I had hoped that my suggestion would bring us all peace at such a time. Why should they be so implacable?"

"Take this message," declared the doctor.

He scribbed another note, but the message could not be sent through the ethereal channels again, although the clairvoyant strove for half an hour. It was the query: "What is your price?"

And the reason for the silence in reply was that the Black Master had immolated himself within the protecting walls of the leaden chamber by closing the slit and withdrawing the dark crystal. He had stretched out in a recumbent position in an easy chair before his small duplicate of Alden's hypnotizing machine. Where that crooked, evil soul was journeying now, with the malevolent eyes closed, hands clenched tightly and hawk-like lips drawn over the fanglike teeth, only that individual spirit could tell.

Myra, her mother and Dr. Alden returned dejectedly to the house, where the physician bade them good-by.

"I'm going home to make some important experiments," he said as he parted. "I believe in preparedness. I'm assembling a little battery of soul artillery which will give the gentleman with the ubiquitous thumbs a new thrill."

"What do you mean," asked Myra.

"I'll tell you that in due time," he said. "But now we've no time to lose."

They were standing in the corridor, near the big doorway. Mrs. Maynard had hurried upstairs to her room, a victim of renewed nerves, so that the couple supposed themselves to be alone.

But, unknown to them, Arthur Varney had returned to complete his call. He was standing now, ears alert, behind the portiers of the music room. He strained every nerve to catch the doctor's words.

Alden was holding Myra's little hand in his longer than he realized. He looked up suddenly and saw the sweet confusion of her warm glance.

"Miss Myra—Myra, it is always hard to say good-by to you because——"

"Why" she queried softly.

"Because I love you!" he blurted out in a subdued but vibrant voice which carried the confession to the tingling ears of the eavesdropper. Varney's eyes flashed with jealous fury.

The girl gently withdrew her hand from the ardent clasp of the physician and removed her glove. She held out the white fingers of the left hand and exposed the sparkling solitaire

"Although it was all a mistake, which I cannot understand now, doctor, it is wrong for us to talk so while I am wearing Arthur Varney's ring."

"You are right, Miss Myra," answered the physician. "Good-by, we will talk of it later."

"Not if I know it!" muttered the secreted listener as he turned away with murderous determination on his dark face.

The doctor turned and after a deep look into Myra's smiling eyes, lit with a new hope now, he departed, his mind busied strangely enough with mingled plans for love and a fight to the death.

Myra paused on the doorsill, then turned into the music room.

"Oh!" she exclaimed, startled at the sight of Varney. "I didn't know you were here, Arthur."

"I've been sitting in this corner all the while, my dear Myra," answered the other from the far end of the room to which he had discreetly retreated. He pretended to have heard nothing, and Myra was relieved.

Varney sat down to the piano, began to play with a splendid touch. Myra turned in dismay as he began to sing, in a far from unpleasant baritone voice, the old song:

"Myra my own love—Myra, my true love—
"Say you'll be mine through the long years to come!"

Myra nervously ran to the piano, drawing his hand from the ivory keyboard with her own fingers.

"Arthur," she gasped. "I cannot marry you, Arthur. I am so sorry, dear friend, but I was not myself when we became engaged."

"You don't know what you are saying," he began.

"Yes, I do, Arthur. Now I know only too well. But before I did not realize. I cannot marry you, Arthur, and you must accept your ring back again."

He protested at first with a deep show of injured pride, then with that ingratiating eloquence and flattering consideration which had made the earlier impression upon the young girl he begged her to reconsider.

Gently she shook her head, and then to ease the pain which he declared was rending his soul she solaced him with: "Well, Arthur, I will think it over until Monday, if you insist."

Her manner was firm and Varney grudgingly ended his entreaties. He abruptly made his departure and stormily walked down the driveway, flecking with his cane at the pebbles.

"I must get the Master to let me project my own astral this time," he muttered. "Then I'll play a hand that is worth while."

He took a taxicab at the nearest stand and made devious detours through the semi-suburban streets. Twice he changed vehicles, looking behind to observe if he were followed.

Apparently satisfied after more sinuous doubling upon his trail he disappeared through the doorway of an old building in a tumbledown section of the city. A few minutes later he was addressing the secret leader of the "Black Order" with in the thought-proof shelter of the leaden chamber.

"Master, will you allow me to materialize my astral under the red light? Please do this, for I want revenge. My love has turned to hate!"

The Master scrutinized him with a look fairly biting in its piercing intensity.

"I had not planned it, Varney," he said with a smile, "but perhaps it is a good variation. Yet I fear to trust this important work to anyone other than myself."

He bekoned toward the chair and drew the hypnotizing machine toward his subject. Varney fixed his eyes upon the revolving mirrors as they showered the glittering rays. Gradually he became tense and silent. Then the Master muttered a strange incantation. The body sank back stiffly into the chair and the black pontiff laughed exultantly.

"Kill her!" he commanded. "Kill her! Kill her! Kill her!"

He sat down then to await developments from the unseen. A wraith-like figure seemed to shadow itself for an instant in the corner of the room. It bore a bare resemblance to a human figure as it passed through the half-opened slit window of the lead chamber.

Back in Myra Maynard's bedroom the girl had stretched out to relax her throbbing nerves. Her head ached and her eyes burned with unbidden tears.

"Oh, it seems so wicked, so wrong that poor mother and I should suffer this way, for no fault of our own. And poor Payson."

The girl had closed the window, for a bitter Spring wind was blowing. She lay on the bed, unconscious of a gray shadow which had entered through the solid walls of the room. This wraith passed quickly into the closet, through the closed doorway. Myra dropped off into a troubled dream.

No soul within the residence had sensed the danger lurking within for the girl except one faithful servitor: Myra's pet collie, which stirred uneasily in its sleep in the lower hall.

The dog had sniffed, its hair rising stiffly along the scruff of its neck and it had backed into a corner with a low growl. Then it had curled up again, looking about the dim corridor with watchful eyes.

CHAPTER XXXV.

THE MATERIALIZATION.

Within the wardrobe a strange thing was taking place. The gray spirit, which seemed of no more substance than the shadow of smoke, was becoming more solidified. Now lumps seemed twisting and forming in a queer kaleidosopic manner, whirling about madly.

Gradually it assumed a definite shape—legs and arms appeared likewise a crooked, gnarled neck, until finally a crude head with twisted features. It seemed barely human, this brutish figure crowding the silken gowns of the narrow wardrobe. Yet gradually it was pulled by some unseen creative power, from a shape resembling a roughhewn clay figure into the figure of a man.

The door of the wardrobe opened and the figure, walking clumsily, passed out through the portal into the girl's bedroom. There was merely the vestige of resemblance between this mottled, hideous monster and the swarthy, handsome Arthur Varney. Yet as it passed the mirror its smudgy eyes turned toward the fearsome reflection. The figure started back in terror; the block-like fingers went up in a gesture of dismay.

The materialized astral walked toward the bed, leaning over the sleeping girl. The figure walked toward the dressing-table and lifted up Myra's shears. It returned to the bedside and raising them up, dagger-like, was about to plunge them into the bosom.

Again the strange love of Varney for his hounded victim prevented, even in the spell of the Master's hypnotism. It paused, this evil incarnation of all that was evil in the man's spirit, drawing back as though in fear.

Then, dropping the scissors on the counterpane by the girl's head, the spectre walked toward the electric-gas fixture, in the centre of the room. It reached upward, turned on the jet valve and the gas began to escape.

The astral walked into the wardrobe again to close the door as secretly as it had been opened. Myra lay sleeping now, unconscious of the doom which was seeping through the opened jet.

In the glow of the red light, crushing her garments against the wall, the weird figure began to disintegrate as mysteriously as it had been carnated. Soon there was no trace of it expect the faint shadow of grayness which now once more, in the ethereal state, passed easily through the panels of the shut door, into the room, where it gazed for an instant at the girl, then through the wall and down the stairs.

Once more it passed the collie. This time the animal sprang to its feet, backing away into the corner and barking in fright and rage. The astral passed through the walls and crossed the intervening space in its own odd manner until once more the eyelids of Arthur Varney's body fluttered with returning consciousness.

"Well!" carried the Master, eagerly.

"I turned on the gas," replied Varney. "Oh, how my arms hurt—and my feet—and my head. Help me, do something for me. I feel horrible."

The Master soothed him with hypnotic gestures, his face relaxing into a smile of triumph long delayed.

The collie, down in the hall, had sniffed the air and then answering some subtle call of that brute instinct of which we know so little, trotted up the stairway. Still sniffing, it ran to Myra's room. There is scratched at the doorway.

There was no answer. Again it scratched and now began to bark. Its frantic howls increasing in their desperate message, brought Willis and Mrs. Maynard from their rooms.

"What is the matter with the dog?" cried Myra's mother.

"I think he's crazy, madam," began Willis.

"What's that queer smell?" cried the mother.

"It's gas!" cried Willis, and Mrs. Maynard pushed upon the door, to be met by a sickening sweep of the choking vapor.

With a cough and an exclamation of alarm Willis ran to the bed to lift the girl and carry her unconscious form from the room. Myra's mother opened the window and gasped for air. She reached up to turn off the stop-cook."

"She has tried to kill herself again!" the miserable mother murmured.

As Myra regained consciousness her mother plied her with questions. She could not understand. She entered the room weakly and saw the scissors on the bed.

"Mother, I did not put those there. And I certainly did not turn on the gas."

Mrs. Maynard was astounded, while Willis blinked in the polite perplexity.

"Mother! mother! It is more of the work of the Black Order—we must send for Dr. Alden at once. Don't let a thing in this room be touched!"

CHAPTER XXXVI.

A TRAP FOR THE MASTER.

Dr. Alden lost not a minute in racing for Myra's home. The girl told him little over the telephone, but he guessed much. When he was led to her bedroom, he walked about with half-closed eyes and tightly compressed lips. He studied the position of the shears and examined the little handle of the gas jet with a reading glass. There were apparently no tell-tale finger prints. Mrs. Maynard and Myra waited silently as he continued his investigation of the door jamb, the threshold and even the window sills.

At last he opened the door of her wardrobe closet. There was the red glow of the incandescent bulb.

"Why, it's on fire!" exclaimed Myra, stepping forward excitedly.

"No, it's not," asserted the physician, whose hand had shot toward the electric light bulb. "It's worse than fire!"

He unscrewed the light from its socket and carried it to the window.

"Did you have a red lamp in your closet, Miss Myra?" he queried sharply.

"No, it was white. I never saw that before."

"Um—ah!" and the doctor examined the object carefully. "This was made in France. I have only seen one like it before. It gives more crimson rays than any other light. I wonder how it came there?"

"I certainly don't know," and Myra regarded him with helpless bewilderment. "It was a white light this morning when I took out the gown I wore."

Alden studied the tiny filaments of the bulb.

"You know, Miss Maynard, the peculiar thing about this lamp is that red light rays are conducive to psychic work. Here is a little stimulant for black magic. There was no way to enter your home at this time of day, except through the unseen. Here has been some materialization of which we know nothing. But I have the antidote for the red rays!"

"What is that, doctor?"

"Ultra-violet! And with your permission I will set up a little trap for these worthies which will be as scientific as their own methods," declared the physician, with the first suggestion of amusement in his eyes.

"How do you mean, doctor?" and Mrs. Maynard shook her head in discouragement. "Things have been steadily going from bad to worse—each day of this miserable businness brings additional danger to Myra, not to mention myself."

Mother instinct was thoroughly aroused; but Alden had conquered these objections before. He was too near success now to give in weakly.

"Just see how this turns out, Mrs. Maynard!" he pleaded. "You saw how near they came to their purpose to-day. I wish they would try the little gas arrangement again. This time we will be prepared for them.

"You don't mean you want my daughter to run this risk of asphyxiation again?"

"Exactly!"

He had started toward the lower floor.

"With Miss Myra's permission I will telephone to my assistants to bring my apparatus over here at once. Can I have it?"

The girl smiled bravely, and nodded, despite her mother's remonstrance.

"Myra, I forbid!"

"Mother, dear, run right into the music room and have some tea served for the doctor and me and your dear, sweet, obstinate self!" was the imperious counter-objection.

Mrs. Maynard walked away apprehensively.

"No good will come of all these curious machines!" she muttered to Willis, who tacitly agreed with her.

"Now," said Dr. Payson Alden, "I want you to tell a white fib if Arthur Varney calls up. I have left orders for my machines to come—so, it is better to let him think that you have gone out some place, or better still, that you and your mother are both ill, and will retire very early. We do not want any outside advice on this matter."

"You do not trust Arthur, do you, Doctor?"

"I trust only you and myself, Myra," was the answer. "Let us not bring anyone else into the matter. There has been treachery somewhere about your home already; I am unable to say exactly where. If Varney makes any inquiries just keep him wondering to-night."

As he spoke the telephone tinkled and Myra ran to the instrument

"Yes, Arthur. It is I—Oh, I feel dreadfully tired, but not really ill. What is that? Oh, it is impossible. Mother is not herself at all to-night and she has already retired. No, I really couldn't see you at all until to-morrow. I'm going to be myself within an hour. Yes, good-by."

Alden smiled as she finished.

"There, now, I feel that we can work out our plans without sarcastic comments."

(Continued on next page).

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The Mysteries of Myra

Written by HEREWARD CARRINGTON, The Distinguished Authority on Psychic Phenomena.

(Continued from previous page.)

There was a crunching on the gravel within the half hour, as a motor drew up before the door. Alden hurried to the door, expectantly.

"What can that be?" asked Mrs. Maynard.

"My lamps. Right this way, Jones," directed the physician. Two workmen carried out some curious-looking glass tubes, set in heavy metal frames, from which dangled coiled cables which resembled black garden hose.

Under his guidance they carried them up the stairs to Myra's room. There the two assistants, expert electricians, busied themselves with the connections of the tubular lamps, attaching them to the electric lights at the side of the bedroom.

Mrs. Maynard watched these preparations with growing disapproval.

"I have half a mind to telephone to Arthur Varney and ask his advice about this, Myra," she declared.

"You will do nothing of the sort," was the girl's determined answer. "Dr. Alden is working on something to end all this business to-night."

"That's it exactly," and the physician was now engaged in making a delicate connection between the gas-jet and some delicate wire. "Now I'll show you ladies a pretty little sight. Are you ready, men?"

"Yes, boss. Turn on the juice. We've got it fixed just like it was in your joint."

The twilight had darkened outside and suddenly, to Mrs. Maynard's alarm, a crackling, shooting radiation of violet flames seemed to spring up about them from the tubes which had been ranged around the room in rectangular position.

"There! These are ultra-violet rays and they will destroy all occult forces. No psychic action can go on in these defensive lights, and when some one endeavors to turn on the gas he will turn on the electricity instead. Now let the Master do his worst!"

Alden carefully removed all pins, scissors and sharp instruments from the room.

With a few more adjustments the doctor was satisfied. He replaced the red incandescent in the wardrobe, gave Myra a detailed explanation of the wiring and left the room.

"Do you mind if I perch downstairs in the library for a few hours to-night, Mrs. Maynard," he asked. "I have been working pretty hard on my psychic trap and I would like to be handy when it is worked."

The mother agreed grudgingly; this "nonsense" was getting more and more on her nerves. It was a dreary wait for her until early bedtime, for she was obsessed with a hundred new fears of the Great Unseen. But the physician's confidence, Myra's growing cheerfulness, both served to reconcile her.

At last the girl bade the doctor a soft-eyed good night and followed her mother up the stairs. Alden, with a cigarette and half a dozen of the father's old musty volumes of mediaeval lore, was left to his own thoughts in the darkened library. He had, with foresight, drawn down the window shades so that his presence could not be observed from the outside.

An hour, two hours passed, without undue occurrence. Suddenly he heard a scream and rushed upstairs. Myra's door was locked. He heard her sobbing within.

"Let me in. I will help you!" he cried.

"Oh, it is too late now to do anything," he heard her faint voice. His heart leaped into his throat.

He banged at the door and Mrs. Maynard came running into the hall.

"What is it?" she cried. But the door was opening now and Myra's delicate figure, clad in her dressing-gown, slipped through the door to cower behind the stalwart young physician.

"Where is he? What was it?" cried Alden. "Ah, the violet rays were lit!"

"Yes. He came from the closet. I pretended to be asleep. He was horrible looking. But I recognized him."

Myra was burying her face in her trembling fingers.

"What happened then? Alden advanced into the room with drawn revolver. It was entirely empty.

"He leaned over me. He looked around the room for some weapon, I believe. He tried to lift a chair to hit me, but it was apparently too heavy. I could see it all by the moonlight through the window, and then he went to the gas-jet. Then I heard his voice."

"What did he say?"

"'Nothing is right unless I do it myself.' He turned on the gas-jet and the violet lights sprang up all about the room."

"Yes, yes!"

"He seemed to scream silently. His arms twirled, his legs jumped up and down like a child's toy. He ran for the closet, but the tube of light on the floor was seeming to block the way. Then I saw his body, gradually melting away in this awful agony, actually fade and disappear before my eyes as it sank to the floor."

Alden's voice rang triumphantly.

"We got him that time!"

But," interrupted poor bewildered Mrs. Maynard, "who was it, my child?"

The girl looked at her mother, made the thumbs-up sign of the devil-worshippers and, with her blue eyes staring wide, answered:

"That horrible beast, the Master!"

"That's the last of him," declared the doctor, as he held out his hand to the girl. "No materialized astral can live in the violet rays."

"I'm not so sure," she said, with vague intuition. "Not so sure."

(To be continued.)

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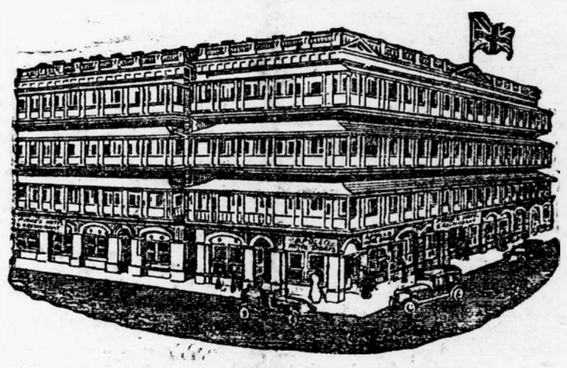

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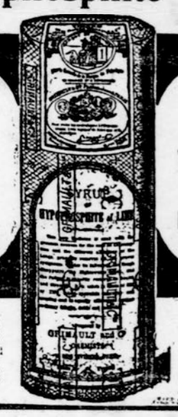

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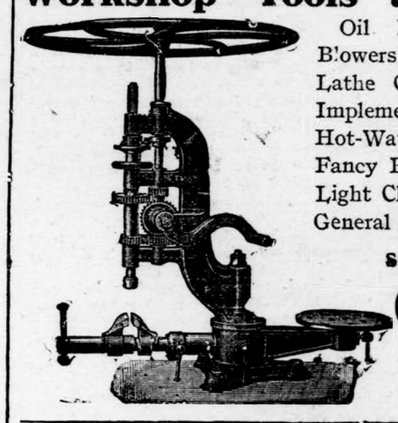

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